THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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WARNER OR MERRILL

WHICH WILL BE SELECTED AS TANNER'S SUCCESSOR?

BOTH SPOKEN OF FOR THE PLACE

Opinion Divided as to the Respective Chances of Both Men—The Appointment Will Be Made at Once.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Hon. William Warner, ex-member of congress from Kansas City, and ex-commander-in-chief Grand Army Republic, arrived in Washington this afternoon, and spent two hours in consultation with Secretary Noble. The appearance of George S. Merrill, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts and an ex-commander of the Grand Army Republic, in Washington today has caused considerable speculation. An invitation to come to Washington was telegraphed him at Boston, with the knowledge, if not at the direct request, of the president, but he had already left there for this city on other business, and called at the white house this morning in company with Senator Dawes. Opinion is divided tonight as to the respective chances of Warner and Merrill to succeed Tanner, but that one of them will be commissioner of pensions all unite in believing, unless they both decline the tender of the office.

RESTING AT GREENWOOD.

Funeral of Sunset Cox in New York Yesterday.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Long before 10 o'clock this morning, the hour set for the funeral of the late Samuel Sullivan Cox, the First Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, began to fill with illustrious mourners and admirers of the dead statesman from the humbler walks of life. The rain poured in torrents the whole morning, and a hasty wind prevailed, but these inconveniences did not keep the crowds away. Before the services began the church was filled, and it was necessary to close the doors, leaving many people out on the sidewalk.

The floral tributes to the departed were unusually magnificent, covering the entire length of the altar with fragrance and beauty, and concealing the chair and transept. The most noticeable piece was a cross six feet high of nephitos, rosebuds, tuberoses, white carnations, orchids and lilies, inscribed "Our Friend," the gift of the Boston Letter Carriers' association. The order of Elks sent an urn composed of red and white roses and pinks. The largest piece came from the letter carriers of New York. It was in the form of a huge envelope inscribed "Our Champion." The United States life saving service sent a large wreath. The Philadelphia letter carriers sent a large floral pillow.

At 10:20 a. m. the funeral cortege arrived. In line were: Grover Cleveland and vice-President Morton, General W. T. Sherman and Jude Daley, M. H. Northrup and John T. Agnew, George Hoadley and Douglas Taylor, S. I. Kimball and George Francis Train.

Immediately behind came the bier, borne by John D. O'Conner, Mr. Hussenfeld, M. H. Whalen, John Henry McCarthy, J. J. Morris, J. H. Bessling, N. J. Kearney and Henry Bishop. Close to the coffin walked the bereaved wife, leaning heavily upon the arm of her brother-in-law. As the funeral cortege entered the church the soft notes of the organ whispered the beginning of the voluntary.

After every one was seated, the choir sang "The Lord is My Shepherd," and then Dr. Deems read from the Scriptures. Rev. Dr. W. H. Millburn, the "blind chaplain" of the house of representatives, followed and delivered a short address. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage spoke very beautifully of Mr. Cox's character as a typical American. After that the choir sang "Adeles Fidest," and Dr. Milburn pronounced the benediction. The interment was at Greenwood.

FOOLING WITH FIREARMS.

Two Negro Boys Find a Pistol and Kill Their Younger Brother.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 13.—[Special.]—Near Jackson springs, in Richmond county, a negro named Oliver had three sons, aged two, four and five years. These three were left at home alone; the two elder children rummaged through a chest and found a revolver, with which they shot their two-year-old brother through the neck, the jugular vein being severed. The boy walked about the room until he bled to death. When life was extinct the little fiends intending to hide their crime, dragged the dead child two or three hundred yards from the house into the woods and hid the body behind some bushes. They then went to a neighbors, where they remained until found by their father. They confessed to the shooting, but said they had no reason for it. The father sent for a magistrate, and after relating the facts told him to take the boys and let the law take its course. Owing to their extreme youthfulness they are out of the reach of the law, and, of course, nothing can be done with them.

BELIEVED TO BE INNOCENT.

The People Much Wrought Up On the Lynching at Morganton, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September, 13.—[Special.]—The body of Frank Stack, a white man who was yesterday lynched at Morganton, passed through Charlotte yesterday for Monroe, where it will be interred. It was shipped by express. News from Monroe last night says the people are very much wrought up over the lynching, they believing Stack was innocent. Stack lives at Monroe and was very popular there. It is learned that Stack was in Charlotte early Saturday morning, August 10, the morning after the killing. The parties who saw him here say he said he had been to Mount Holly. The lynching is greatly deplored and the lynchers will probably be brought to justice.

Elected Out of Thirteen Candidates.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 13.—[Special.]—Williams R. Wood was elected superintendent of the North Carolina Insane asylum, to succeed Eugene Grissom, resigned. Dr. Wood has, for years, been president of the state board of medical examiners, and was, during the war, army surgeon. He is fifty-six years of age, and is one of the ablest physicians in the state. There were thirteen candidates for the position of superintendent.

J. R. Pearsall was elected second assistant physician.

A Probable Lynching.

CHICAGO, September 13.—A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says: John Davis appeared at the residence of Andy Savage, at Strafford, Wednesday morning, and on being refused lodging, fired five shots, one of which killed Miss Savage. Davis was captured and at his preliminary examination yesterday the father of the murdered woman attempted to kill him. The prisoner was then placed in a wagon and started for this city. They should have arrived at 6 p. m., but had not reached here at midnight. It is believed that Davis has been lynched.

A Cotton Factory Destroyed.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 13.—[Special.]—Kenwood Cotton mills, near Lowell, Gaston county, were burned yesterday. They had been shut down for weeks. Loss is sixty-thousand dollars, with $51,000 insurance. The mills were new and had six thousands spindles. There is no clew to the origin of the fire.

Extending Its Line.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 13.—The Louisville and Nashville Railway company today let contracts for forty-seven miles of road from Cumberland Gap to Princess Flat, Va., where connection is made with the Norfolk and Western, giving a through line from Louisville to Norfolk.

Cincinnati Southern Shops Burn.

CHATTANOOGA, September 13.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad Machine shops burned here today. Estimated loss $25,000. The fire originated in the engine room.

RUNNING THE NEGROES OFF.

Regulators Wait Upon a Missouri Farmer and Warn Him.

CAIRO, Ill., September 13.—There are symptoms of a race war in Missouri, at Dexter, forty-two miles from here. People in that section have for years excluded all negroes from among them. A short time ago a man named Williams settled on a farm near there, and engaged a dozen negroes to work for him. Fifty armed white men waited upon him this week, and told him he must get rid of the negroes. He said they might kill him first. The armed men returned to town, where they circulated a paper pledging the signers to stand by the regulators. About five hundred men signed the paper. About fifty men side with Williams, among them a hardware merchant, who has imported Winchesters and ammunition sufficient to arm his side. Further trouble is expected.

The Farmers in Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, September 13.—[Special.]—This morning the Georgia party divided. The farmers visited the Tadmore nurseries, about ten miles from here, understood to be the largest in the country, while a number of the newspaper men were driven out by Mr. Charles Freeman and other citizens, in a tallyho coach, to the soldiers home.

Tonight the party is spending with the various farmers around and tomorrow, they will attend a farmers' club meeting. Tomorrow night the party leave for Atlanta. However, two stops will be made on the way, and Atlanta will not be reached before Monday night. E. W. B.

MURDERED A MILLIONAIRE.

An Old German Slays a Manufacturer for Defeating Him in a Suit.

NEW YORK, September 13.—F. W. Gesswein, the millionaire tool manufacturer of Brooklyn, sat in his office, 39 John street, at eleven o'clock this morning, talking to his superintendant, C. F. Koester, when the office door opened and Christian Dehyle, an old man with whom Gesswein had some trouble recently, over a patent suit, entered. Deyhle requested a private interview with Gesswein. Mr. Koester stepped into an adjoining office. As soon as Koester left the office, Deyhle demanded $500 from Gesswein. Mr. Gesswein politely refused to give him any money. Deyhle replied:

"I am an old man. You have beat me in my patent case. I must have money to enter the 'Old Men's home' in Philadelphia. If you do not give it to me I will kill you," and before Gesswein could rise from his chair, Deyhle drew a 32-caliber revolver from his pocket and fired one shot, which passed through Gesswein's heart. He staggered to his feet and screamed for help; then he fell to the floor and died before an ambulance could be summoned. When Koester heard the shot fired, he rushed to the door in time to intercept Deyhle, who attempted to run down the stairs, and handed him over to Officer White of the first precinct.

Christian Deyhle is a mean, insignificant looking German, with a full straggling beard and apparently over sixty years old. When searched at the Old Slip police station a few scraps of iron, a match box and a few cents in change were found in his pant's pockets and a revolver was taken from his coat.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Negro Gives His Sick Wife Concentrated Lye—Will Be Lynched if Caught.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 13.—[Special.] Eli Boatwright, a negro living in Colleton county, is in custody, charged with attempting the murder of his wife, who is yet a mere girl. She was ill and he gave her a dose of concentrated lye. Some neighbors coming in soon after, they gave her an emetic, which relieved her; on discovering this, Eli mixed some of the lye with a dose of medicine prescribed by the physician, and repeated the mixture after a short interval. The woman discovered the trick, but too late to save herself. She soon became desperately ill and at last accounts her death was regarded as certain. She was suffering intensely, and spitting up large pieces of flesh. Indignation is high againts her husband, and he may be lynched.

The Third Attempt to Kidnap.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 13.—[Special.]—Jadie Crow, a ten-year-old child, who has been an inmate of the orphan asylum for two years, was kidnapped by ex-Policeman Jenkins and taken to the house of a woman, who was a stranger, but who represented herself to be the child's mother. The girl escaped and made her way back to the home. Jenkins was arrested and placed in jail. The theory of the police is that property interests prompt the murder of the girl by relatives. This is the third attempt to kidnap her, and the mother has been ignorant of the endeavors to steal the child.

Suing For Infringement on Patent.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 13.—[Special.]—The restraining order granted in the United States court at Chicago in the cash register suits, temporarily restrains the National Cash Register company from bringing suits against users of the Bensinger machine, but it does not relieve the purchaser from liability on the alleged infringement. The National company will make a motion for a preliminary injunction against the Bensinger company. This case will come up for hearing during the October term.

Sad Ending of a Practical Joke.

TROY, N. Y., September 13.—John Gordon, in the employ of the Lake George Paper and Pulp company, at Tinconderoga, fell asleep near the machinery. Two fellow workman it is said, planned to scare him. They tied a rope about his feet and threw it over a shaft making 125 revolutions per minute. They could not cut the rope in time and Gordon was killed, his body being horribly mutilated. One of the perpetrators of the joke lost his reason from the shock.

Greeted at the Wharves.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 13.—[Special.] The British steamship Bedlington arrived today from Liverpool, the first of the newly established line of cotton steamers put on by the Brunswick Terminal company. This line is the first one ever chartered to run between this port, Liverpool and Bremen. Much interest is felt in the enterprise, and the Bedlington was greeted by a big crowd on the wharves.

The Colored Baptists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 13.—The Baptist Foreign Missionary society, colored, appointed a committee to present to the president the resolutions adopted yesterday, and chose the following officers: S. K. Leve, of Savannah, Ga., president; S. T. Clanton, of New Orleans, secretary; J. E. Jones, of Richmond, Va., corresponding secretary; J. E. Farr, of Richmond, Va., treasurer.

An Engineer to Retire.

COLUMBUS, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Russell Harris, who has been engineer for the Central railroad for twenty-three years, made his last trip tonight. Mr. Harris decided to quit railroading on account of approaching old age. He has made one of the best and most faithful engineers ever in the employ of the company.

Accident to the Steamer Ellis.

COLUMBUS, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—News reached the city today of an accident to the steamer Ellis, which occurred during her trip down the river. The boat struck a snag, which necessitated placing her on the ways at Apalachicola for repairs.

A Dozen Persons Killed.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—About 10 o'clock tonight a freight and passenger train collided in the Baltimore and Potomac railroad tunnel, near the navy yard, Washington, and ten or a dozen lives were lost.

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The petroleum market opened steady at 98⅞, and after a slight decline in early trading, became strong and advanced slowly until the close, which was strong at 99½.

It is Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, September 13.—[Special.]—Judge Blodgett, United States judge, in Swift vs. Suthpin, today declared the Minnesota act to inspect beef on the hoof unconstitutional and void.

STORIES OF THE STORM

THE EXODUS FROM THE WATERING PLACES.

THE DAMAGE TO THE RAILROADS

Great Accumulation of Mail Matter—Scores of Vessels Ashore—Trains Through to Atlantic City.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Trains over the Camden and Atlantic road to and from Atlantic City are running on schedule time today, and with the exception of an hour's delay in crossing the meadows are running on time. The exodus from the seashore is great. The train which left Atlantic City at 6:55 this morning, consisted of seven cars, all heavily loaded. One which left at 7:30 brought the same number of cars, and following two early trains was one of two sections, which left Atlantic City at 8:30. It consisted of sixteen cars, all heavily loaded with passengers. The run across the meadows was easy, as compared to that made by the first train yesterday. The water has almost entirely subsided, and the roadbed is clean.

THE DAMAGE DONE.

Until this morning no definite idea of the damage to West Jersey road could be gained, but as the mist clears away and the spray disappears it is seen that the road bed is in a terrible shape. Possibly the Reading road, taking the entire stretch into consideration, is the most completely wrecked, but as far as the work of repairs is concerned, the West Jersey will need as much attention.

Mails from along New Jersey and Delaware coasts, which had been accumulating since Monday last, owing to trains being delayed, commenced arriving at the postoffice yesterday afternoon, and were very large.

This morning another large batch came up from Atlantic City, Absecon, Ocean City, Sea Girt, Pleasantville and Sea Isle City, the latter being the first to arrive from that point since the storm set in.

VESSELS ASHORE.

The German ship Geestermunde, Captain Lenthe, is aground on Absecon beach. She left Stettin July 4th for Philadelphia, loaded with cement and empty coal oil barrels. She struck the beach about 8 o'clock last evening. The captain, who was on the bridge at the time, labored under the belief that he was off Henlopin. Signals for a pilot were fired, but they were too late. Captain Gaskill, of Absecon life-saving station, quickly responded with his crew of six men. They manned a lifeboat and left the station about 8:10. It was a hard pull, and they were thrice driven back by the force of the waves. The stranded vessel was only a quarter of a mile off, but it was after 9 o'clock when they reached her. The crew will be obliged to abandon the vessel and she will probably be a total loss.

ON THE VIRGINIA COAST.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 13.—A News Onanacock, Virginia, special says: The storm which swept over the bay yesterday played havoc on the western shore. Bridges were swept away, telegraphic wires were blown down, low lands were inundated and crops were ruined. The wind blew a hurricane and the tide rose to an enormous height, completely submerging the wharves at Onanacock.

Reports from Minnetonka life-saving station are to the effect that the beach has been badly washed, and that the station is in imminent danger of being carried into the ocean by heavy breakers. Lumber is now being hauled to save the building. Lanterns were dashed from the hands of the patrolmen, as they patrolled the beach, by the angry waves. The steamer Maggie, of the eastern shore steamboats, was blown ashore Tuesday in Chesconnersex creek, and has not yet been gotten off. It is reported that her wheel has been broken.

A Lewes dispatch reports that Waterloo, a summer resort on Delaware bay, is entirely submerged, and out of twenty cottages in the place only one remains.

THE ATLANTA SAFE.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 13.—The United States cruiser Atlanta, Captain Howell, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. The boat came ashore an hour later, and it was learned that the Atlanta left New York last Monday morning, going outside, around Sandy Hook and had not been back there since, so the report that she passed around Sandy Hook yesterday was a mistake. Since Monday she has been standing off shore, lying off and on in order to weather the gale.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE ALL RIGHT.

She Put in at Newcastle for Coal and Provisions.

WILMINGTON, Del., September 13.—The New York and Savannah line steamer Chattahoochee, bound for New York, is at Newcastle for coal and provisions. She encountered a heavy storm at sea, and was blown out of her course and went to Lewes. Her trip was so prolonged that her fuel and provisions were very low and she ran to Newcastle for supplies. She reached that port just as the supplies needed had been exhausted. There were thirty passengers aboard, many of whom started by train for New York this morning.

Died of a Broken Heart.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Owing to a broken heart, in grief over the death of her son, John Adams, the faster, Mrs. A. B. Adams died this morning. She never recovered from the great sorrow caused by the misfortune of her son. She was an aged and highly esteemed lady, who had the warm and deep sympathies of the people of Macon in her troubles. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning. Her husband and several children survive her.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Baseball in Waycross.

WAYCROSS, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The amateurs and young men of the Christian association club crossed bats today. The score was 10 to 5 in favor of the Y. M. C. A's. Batteries—Jefferds and Murphy, for Amateurs. Weiss and Thomas for the Y. M. C. A's. Struck out—Weiss, 14; Jefferds, 7. About 300 people witnessed the game. Councilman Williams umpired the game.

League Games.

AT BOSTON.

First game.

Boston 0; Cleveland 8. Base hits—Boston 4; Cleveland 8. Errors—Boston 4; Cleveland 3. Batteries—Radbourn and Ganzel; Beatin and Sutcliffe.

Second game.

Boston 4; Cleveland 4. Base hits—Boston 7; Cleveland 6. Errors—Boston 3; Cleveland 2. Batteries—Radbourn and Bennett; Gruber and Zimmer.

Association Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Eight innings.

Athletics 11; St. Louis 0. Base hits—Athletics 14; St. Louis 3. Errors—Athletics 2; St. Louis 0. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Chamberlain and Boyle.

Rain postponed all the other games in the league and association yesterday.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Races at Sheepshead today were run in a down pour of rain which ceased only at short intervals. The attendance was, of course, small, and the track soggy, but the races were interesting notwithstanding. The feature of the day was the defeat of Tenny by Volunteer in sweep stakes. Tenny, the crack, seemed to go all to pieces on slippery ground, and sprawled as if he were on parlor skates.

First race, about six furlongs, Ralph Bayard won, Miss Belle second, Ocypete third. Time 1:12 4-5.

Second race, sweepstakes for two-year-olds and upwards, about six furlongs, Volunteer won, Tenny second, Madstone third. Time 1:11. Mutuals paid $62.

Third race, mile and three furlongs, Tea Tray won, Retrieve second, Marauder third. Time 2:27.

Fourth race, mile and a half, Hindoo Craft won, Eric second, Diablo third. Time 2:43.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter, Letritia won, Panama second, Oarsman third. Time 2:14.

Sixth race, mile on the turf, Montrose won, Jennie McFarland second, Iceberg third. Time 1:53.

THE GREAT STRIKE ENDS.

The London Dockmen Will Go to Work on Monday.

LONDON, September 13.—A conference was held today between Cardinal Manning, on behalf of the striking dock laborers, and the directors of the dock companies. The cardinal submitted to the directors definite proposals from the strikers for a settlement of the wage question. The proposals, the cardinal believes, will be accepted by the dock companies.

The joint committee appointed to consider the proposals of the strikers have agreed that the wages demanded by dock laborers shall be conceded, the advance to take effect November 4th.

The lord mayor at a conference with the directors of the dock companies today gave assurance that men were now ready to resume work on Monday.

In view of the approaching end of the dock laborers strike, the lightermen are seeking to resume work.

The Mansion house committee announce that the dock directors and men have practically agreed, and that as soon as other interests are arranged all the men will resume work on the understanding that deferred concessions will be granted in November.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE ENDS.

The strike among journeymen tailors ended today, the employers having reduced the working hours to ten and a half daily.

ETTA IS DEAD.

A Murderous Tragedy Reported From Douglas County.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Douglas county will probably have another murder case at the next term of the superior court.

Etta Poole and Henry Poole, her cousin, were engaged in a friendly scuffle last night near Winston, in this county. Henry became angry and threw Etta on her back against the footboard of a bed that was in the room where they were.

He choked her until she was unconscious, and other parties stopped him. Henry immediately left, and the sheriff is now after him. It is reported that Etta is dead. Both are negroes.

CORDELE'S OFFER

For the S. A. M. Railroad Shops—Ten Acres of Land and Relief From Taxation.

CORDELE, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—It is not generally known that Cordele has made a liberal offer to the authorities of the S. A. M. railroad to bring their car shops here. The city council has offered in writing to relieve the shops from taxation for a term of twenty years, and the Cordele Security company has donated ten acres of land.

It was this offer from Cordele, which caused the meeting of the railroad directors Monday. It is thought by some here that Colonel Hawkins is only using this movement as a scarecrow to the city fathers of Americus, and as soon as he gains his point with them the matter will be dropped, and the shops remain in Americus. The matter will be settled by the directors Monday, September 23d.

THE BLONDE GAMBLER

Meets With a Mishap Before Judge Wiley in Macon.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The habeas corpus case of "Sandy" Wilcox, the blonde gambler, came to an end today before Judge Wiley, of the court of ordinary, who sustained the decision of the recorder's court, towit: A sentence of $50, or sixty days on the chaingang, for the offense of vagrancy, otherwise called gambling. Wilcox was required by the chief of police to give bond for his appearance before Judge Gustin, of the superior court, to whom Mr. Arthur Dasher, Wilcox's attorney, will take the case by certiorari. Mr. Washington Dessau represented the city in the absence of his father, Hon. C. L. Bartlett, the regular city attorney, who is in Atlanta attending to his senatorial duties. One of the main points of defense of Wilcox was the non-jurisdiction of the recorder's court, it being claimed that the act creating the recorder's court which conferred upon this tribunal the power to try cases of vagrancy, was illegal. The case has been closely watched by all gamblers and all citizens who were in sympathy with the recorder's decision. If Judge Gustin decides that the recorder's court has not the jurisdiction to try cases of vagrancy then many law breakers in Macon will breath easier.

SALTER IS BACK,

And is Prepared to Meet the Serious Charges Against Him.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Some people in Macon were surprised today to see Mr. F. W. Salter in Macon. It had been reported that he had jumped his bond and would not return to stand trial in the city court September 24th. He arrived from New York via Savannah this morning. He was aboard the City of Birmingham, which was caught in the late storm, and which reached Savannah yesterday morning over five hours late, having had a very tempestuous voyage. Mr. Salter's case excites considerable interest. He was formerly yardmaster of the East Tennessee railroad at Macon, and with ex-Conductor Neil Lavender was arrested, charged with robbing freight cars. Lavender is in jail, but Salter has been spending the summer for the benefit of his health among the mountains of Vermont, with his wealthy mother. He could easily have secured his bondsmen and escaped, but he is confident of acquittal.

Arrested for Vagrancy.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Ira Head, a lad about seventeen years old, was arrested in Macon last evening for vagrancy. He claims to have been put in the reformatory at Rochester, N. Y., for house-breaking, and escaped therefrom June 4th. He tramped his way to Macon. He desires to return there. Chief of Police Kenan has wired to the reformatory.

The Macon Campmeeting.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The great campmeeting of the Macon district commenced today at Echeconnee, and will continue until next Thursday. It is expected there will be fully five thousand persons in attendance. Rev. J. B. McGehee, presiding elder of the Columbus district, will lead the exercises.

Burglars in Palmetto.

PALMETTO, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Burglars have been getting in their work in Palmetto again. Last night they entered the dwelling house of Mr. W. J. Barfield, and took his watch and some other things, Mr. Barfield this morning found his pantaloons in the street near his house. He supposed they took them in an effort to find his store key. They also entered the dwelling of Mr. O. H. Cochran and got a watch there, and possibly other goods. There is no clew to the thieves.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Colonel Cecil Gabbett, general manager of the Atlanta and West Point road, returned to Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. Ernest Shober, traveling passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville road, with headquarters at Montgomery, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. Thad Sturgis, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, left town yesterday morning to take charge of a large excursion from Jesup to Macon.

All the trains on the Central road were detained several hours yesterday by the derailment of a freight train near Collins. Two freight cars turned half round and stood across the track. No one was injured by the accident.

If there was one happy man in Atlanta yesterday that man was Colonel John H. Griffin, district agent of the Evansville route. The cause of his joy is an eleven-pound boy who came to his house early yesterday morning. When that boy learns to smoke he will be sorry he missed all the cigars which his "pa" set up to the boys yesterday.

THE FRUIT MEN

DECIDE UPON THE AUCTION PLAN OF DISPOSING OF GOODS.

THE RAILROADS ARE ARRAIGNED

For Overfreighting—Three States Brought Into the Association—Other Proceedings of the Convention.

ALBANY, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The second day's session of the South Georgia Fruit and Melon Growers' association convened at the courthouse here at 9 o'clock this morning.

After the meeting was called to order, Captian John G. McCall, of Quitman, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, first, That the demand made by the railroad companies, that the shippers of fruits and melons shall sign the bill of lading for their cargoes for no special consideration, waving all rights for loss and damage arising from detention for any cause, and all loss and damage from any and all causes, except gross negligence, is unjust to the shippers.

Second, That under the laws of Georgia all connecting lines of carriers co-operating in the transportation of freight, are the agents of each other, and the initial company should be responsible to the shipper for all loss and damage to freight sustained, and that it is grossly unfair to the average shipper to demand that he shall sign the receipt for his freight waiving this legal right without a special consideration.

Third, That all special contracts for these waivers shall be written on separate papers from the usual bills of lading, and the consideration for such waivers shall be carefully stated therein.

After a short discussion Mr. J. R. Forrester tendered the following:

Resolved, 1st, That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered to J. P. Brooks for the deep interest he has manifested in our behalf, in visiting the northern cities at his own expense and loss of time, and thereby collecting valuable information touching the means of marketing fruits and melons.

2. That we are greatly encouraged in the plan of marketing fruits and melons by the employment of reliable auction houses in the principal markets for our crop.

3. That a committee of three be appointed by the president who shall continue the investigations suggested by Mr. Brooks, and perfect arrangements on the line indicated by him.

4. That said committee shall open correspondence with the Missouri Fruit and Melon Growers' association for the purpose of learning their plans and methods, and lay before this body a written statement thereof, for our consideration at the next meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Mitchell Jones, of Valdosta, thereupon read the following:

Whereas, There was a reducing of about 20 per cent on the freight rates on the shipments of melons by the railroads south of the Ohio river, agreed upon by the Southern Railway and Steamship association for shipments of the last season, and

Whereas, Said reduction was made in good faith, as we believe, yet from the 10th day of July last the melon growers of south and southwest Georgia have been imposed upon to such an extent by the unjust charges for over freights that relief from this imposition is indispensible, or this infant industry must perish at the threshold; and

Whereas, The association having the right to supervise rates have heard our complaints and have encouraged us to make such grievances known that they might be remedied. Therefore

Resolved. First, that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen: G. R. McRee, J. R. Forrester, J. L. Hand be appointed by this body, whose duty it will be to wait upon the Southern Railway and Ocean Steamship association at as early a day as possible, and present their grievances to that body and ask relief.

Second, That said committee be instructed to confer with the associations north of the Ohio river, and such northern railroads as may not be connected with and bound by the action of these associations, with the view of securing reductions in freight. Adopted.

It being thereupon stated that all the secretary's papers, containing the roll of membership, names of standing committees, as well as the constitution and by-laws of the association had been lost, Captain McCall submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this body shall perfect its organization first, by the adoption of a proper system of rules and by-laws.

Second, That this organization may be composed of delegates elected from the various counties interested and engaged in the production and marketing of fruits and melons in Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, as well as in our own state.

Third, That the basis of representation shall be one delegate for every one hundred acres, or fraction thereof, of land employed in these industries the year previous.

Fourth, That we recommend the permanent formation of county societies to be auxiliary to this body.

Mr. J. P. Brooks, of Quitman, thereupon submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the president of this association be, and he is hereby requested, thirty days before, to write the general freight agents or some duly authorized agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western, the Central of Georgia, the Georgia Southern and Florida railways, and such other carriers as may be interested, to attend our spring meeting, and communicate with this association on some day of that meeting touching the subject of transportation of fruits and melons.

Mr. J. R. Forrester, of Albany, then presented the following:

Resolved, That the efforts upon the part of the managements of the different railroads transporting our melons, to furnish us with a sufficient number of ventilated cars in which to ship them, are very greatly appreciated, and that the thanks of the growers are due and hereby tendered them for their efforts in our behalf.

2. Feeling satisfied that the railroads desire to encourage this industry, we earnestly request that they unite with us in trying to settle upon some plan of shipping melons that will be fair and equitable to both railroads and shippers, that will enable the railroads to insert rates and weights in bills of lading at the initial point of shipment; that they will guarantee to protect, thereby dispensing with weighing of cars enroute, thus avoiding delays and detentions in reaching their destination and thereby enabling us to place our melons at the market in a fresh condition which will greatly enhance their value to us.

Third, that the course operated by the railroads the past season in weighing cars and raising weights render it impossible for a shipper to know what it will cost to get them to market, and if it is persisted in it will result in preventing buyers from coming here to buy our melons, inasmuch as they cannot figure the cost of them when they arrive at their destination. We have succeeded to a considerable extent, in getting buyers to come here and buy our melons, and believe that it is only a question of time when we can sell all that we can raise on track if the railroads will co-operate with us in this matter and if they do not, then all our efforts for several years will prove worthless and the door will be closed through which we had hoped to market them successfully.

4. That our transportation committee be requested to present this view of the situation to the management of the different railroads which we think cannot but result in good judging from the patient hearing given our committee in the past and apparent desire on their part to aid us in developing this industry.

Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Brooks that the president be heard from.

President McCree thereupon spoke as follows:

I have no suggestion to offer except that each delegate, upon his return home, proceeds at once to perfect his county organization by electing the proper officers and report at the next meeting of this association. We shall then have matters as we desire them. We had an organization in Brooks county, but all the papers have been lost, as they have been for the former meetings of this association. There were some hundred delegates enrolled at our first meeting in Thomasville, but the list of their names cannot be found. Upon the subject of marketing the crop we can do nothing at this meeting. We should confer with those who are in favor of auctioning the melons, and give it careful attention. As matters now stand I do not think melons a safe crop to plant. I am tired of fussing with the railroads. I shall not increase my acreage, and unless some satisfactory arrangements can be made we shall have to abandon the industry. It shall be the duty of the proper committee to procure a complete list of the commission men, with their rating, both good and bad. They will be obliged to visit each county organization to procure the proper lists, and it is requested that each member hand to his county society the names of those with whom he has had dealings with results. The secretaries will hand these lists to the proper committee and they to the secretary of the association. The list furnished at the last meeting, did much good, though very incomplete, spurring up the good men and troubling the bad. None of them wanted to get on the list.

It was decided that the next meeting be held the third Wednesday in January, at Albany, and the papers in the melon belt are requested to publish it.

The thanks of the body were extended to the press.

Captain McCall submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chair of this body is respectfully requested to prepare a circular letter, and address one such letter to some zealous and active fruit and melon grower in each county and community, requesting such gentleman to organize a society for such county and community, to be represented in our general meetings.

A collection was taken up to defray necessary expenses. It was decided to pay a small sum annually to the secretary for his services, and that the proceedings be hereafter properly entered. There being no further business the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

IT WAS GUARD NIGHT

At the Zouaves' Fair—A Pleasant and Profitable Evening.

The Gate City Guards turned out in force last night to visit the Zouaves fair.

Captain Lyman Hall in full dress and with the sword which was recently presented to him at his side, took command of his company and when the Zouave band went to the armory to escort the Guards to the fair, he led his men into the street. There he halted them for a moment and then the line of march was taken up to Marietta street. The men moved with the exactness of a machine and all along the line of march expressions of admiration were freely bestowed on their appearance and thorough discipline.

They gave an exhibition drill at the fair of the manual of arms, which was past praised. Before surrendering themselves to their young lady captors the guards went in a body to the booth where the vote for the most popular sargeant is being held. They filled the box bearing the name of Charlie Roberts with good dollars. The friends of the other sargeants will be obliged to loosen their purse strings if they expect their men to win.

Under the guidance of the young ladies the guards saw everything and tried their luck frequently at the home enterprise booth. Lieutenant Ellis won a bottle of Rhine wine, and Sargeant Roberts carried a bottle of champagne away under his arm until later, when he placed it under his belt.

One of the chief features of the fair last night was a good-sized alligator donated by a well-wisher who did not realize the result of his gift. A large bathtub was provided for his alligatorship, but it was not big enough. Several times he crawled out, evidently desirous of taking part in the festivities. As he is over three feet long and is mostly mouth and teeth, his company was not sought after. Early in the evening he wandered into the refreshment room. The colored boy who was setting the table gave one wild yell and landed in the midst of a sugar-coated cake. A livelier alligator has rarely been seen. He is for sale cheap, or he will be raffled for if more than one man can be found who wants him. The money keeps flowing in and the Zouaves continue to look happy.

THREE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

A Call Officer Makes a Successful Capture on Thursday.

Thursday night Mr. John Patland's store on West Peters street, was entered by burglars and clothing, shoes and other goods to the amount of $150 was stolen.

The police were notified and went to work on the case. Yesterday afternoon Call Officer Hamilton was called to 490 West Hunter street where three negro boys had been seen with a sack of clothes trying to sell them for a small sum.

When Policeman Hamilton arrived there he found that Mr. Baker, a merchant, was following them.

Taking advantage of a cornfield Officer Hamilton got near enough to them to see that they were the fellows he wanted, and making a dash he threw his pistol on them and two of them halted. He handcuffed them and turned them over to a citizen.

The other one ran around a house and struck off across a field. The officer put his horse into a gallop and soon overtook the negro, who had crawled into a briar patch and hid.

He was pulled out and the three were carried to the stationhouse, Their names are Richard Lavender, Bob Thomas and Will Davis. One of them has served two and another one term in the chaingang. The sack of clothing was received and identified.

When Officer Hamilton marched his catch into the stationhouse, Sergeant Mike White remarked: "George Hamilton gets there every time."

CAUGHT AND CHRONICLED.

The paving on Peachtree street from the city limits to Piedmont park is almost completed. On one side of the car track it is entirely laid, and the other side will be carried to the main entrance by the latter part of next week. Peachtree, from the Capitol City club to the line, is also being put in first class shape, so that there is already a splendid drive to the exposition grounds. Dr. Wilson says the county's part of the work has been carefully done and that there is not a better drive anywhere than to Piedmont park. This will doubtless be good news to many who attended the exposition two years ago, for their recollections of the approach to the grounds must be sad, to say the least.

⁂

Enterprising Atlantians are profiting by the lesson taught by the crowds at the last exposition, and are preparing to avail themselves of the presence of those which are looked for next month. Two years ago there were only three restaurants that were capable of entertaining anything like a reasonable number of people. When the gates of the exposition are thrown open this time there will be at least three times that number of strictly first-class restaurants under full sway.

⁂

The Thompson-Houston Electric company is pushing the work on the Fulton County Street railway. Every branch of the system is being carried on equally, and by the time the last rail is spiked, the wires will be ready for the charge of electricity, and the motors will be on the track. The terminus of the line is already completed, and it will not be many days before the squads of hands will make the two ends meet. The contract calls for the completion of the road by the first of October, and the indications are that it will be carried out to the letter.

⁂

Judge Manning has this to say about imprisonments for contempt of court: "Before the war Judge Clarke, a brother of Judge Marshall J. Clarke, sent a man to jail for contempt in refusing to produce or turn over his assets to a receiver, or something of that sort. The man remained in jail about a year, and was only released when he enlisted in the army and went to the front."

Two Verdicts Reversed.

The verdicts in two big damage suits have been reversed within the past few days.

In the case of Dooly vs. the Georgia Pacific railroad, in which a verdict for $15,000 was obtained, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, upon motion of Jackson & Jackson, the road's counsel, set aside the verdict and ordered a new trial. This case consumed eight days in its trial last July.

Judge W. T. Newman, in the United States district court, set aside the verdict which gave Miss F. L. Wilson $10,000 of the Richmond & Danville company's money, and a new trial was ordered.

The New Teacher.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Frazer, of Alabama, has been selected teacher of elocution and physical training in Wesleyan Female college, vice Miss Leila Richardson, who has gone to the Boston school of oratory to study another year.

THE DAY'S NEWS CONDENSED.

General Boulanger has issued a manifesto to the electors of Montmartre.

Philip B. Sparrow, of Baltimore, was drowned yesterday by a skiff overturning in the harbor.

An Italian, named Lonza, was arrested in Chattanooga yesterday, for passing counterfeit $2 silver certificates.

Joseph Metz, while cleaning an awning in New York yesterday, touched an electric wire and was instantly killed.

Bond offerings yesterday aggregated $63,100: accepted $12,100 at 128 for four per cent and 105¾ for four and a halfs.

Forest fires yesterday destroyed the Central Pacific railroad bridge, at Upper Cascades, Cal., together with one mile of snow sheds.

The Johnstown distributing committee have $1,500,000 on hand, and there is considerable worry over the matter of its disposal.

Gandaur defeated Teemer in the scull race at McKeesport, Pa., yesterday afternoon, in twenty-three minutes. Teemer claims a foul.

Two freight trains collided at Buena Vista, Va. yesterday. James Callian, of Roanoke, was instantly killed. The wreck took fire.

Rain continues to fall from Norfolk to Boston. The heaviest rainfall in the country has been in New York. For twenty-four hours, ending at 8 a. m. yesterday, the rainfall was 2.46 inches.

MEDICINAL.

A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alterative.

Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th street, New York, certifies:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."

Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood-medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

STUART'S

Gin and Buchu

The Greatest Kidney Medicine Known.

The medical profession indorse it, and all the people rejoice that a remedy has at last been discovered for all bladder, kidney and other urinary disorders.

If you suffer—there is hope.

Remember it is peculiarly adapted for kidney and bladder troubles. Read the testimonials below and be convinced.

MADISON, GA.—Stuart Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I have been a sufferer from kidney troubles, such as diabetes, etc., ever since the war. In fact, I have been almost a confirmed invalid since that time. I tried all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of without benefit.

I saw the advertisement of your Stuart's Gin and Buchu and tried it, and have taken a number of bottles of it. I am a well man for the first time in twenty years. I saw that this terrible trouble, passing blood, etc., was gradually killing me. I feel very grateful to you for putting it in my way to be restored to perfect health again. It is in my opinion the best kidney medicine ever put upon the market. Yours very truly, SEABORN FEW.

WARRENTON, N. C.—Stuart Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was nearly dead with kidney affections for six months, growing worse all the time. My case was hopeless. I was unable to get about but little. I tried everything without any benefit.

I took three bottles of Stuart's Gin and Buchu and was perfectly cured. I am now well and all right. I owe my life to Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

H. T. MOON,

Sold by all druggists. nrm

H.G.C.

HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL CURES IN 1 TO 3 DAYS

GUARANTEED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE H.G.C. CHEMICAL CO. JACKSONVILLE FLA.

At wholesale by A. J. HALTIWANGER. Sold by all druggists. june3—dtf

HEADACHE

Guaranteed to cure any kind of headache in fifteen minutes. These powders contain no opium, morphine, chloral, antipyrine or other injurious substance. The only cure for sea Sickness.

COALINE

Price, 25 cents per box, each containing six powders. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by the Coaline Company, Buffalo, N.Y.

POWDERS.

sep10-d6m tues thur sat sun n r m

Property Owners Desiring to secure a First-Class Tin Roof, which can be depended upon to last many years, and at the same time protect themselves against the use of inferior material, can obtain full particulars by writing us for a copy of our new book, entitled

"A TIN ROOF."

This book shows how to select, lay and paint a tin roof, and will be furnished free of cost.

MERCHANT & CO.,

Philada., New York, Chicago, London.

aug29—d6t thur sat mon

Hoffheimer's SASSAFRAS HERB BITTERS AND TONIC

The Greatest Tonic, HAS NO EQUAL. A Purely Vegetable Compound and Non-Intoxicating.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Dealers.

PREPARED AND BOTTLED ONLY BY The Hoffheimer Distilling Co. CINCINNATI, O.

These Bitters Require No Liquor Dealer's License.

D. C. LOEB, Agent, ATLANTA, GA.

ug1—d3m thur sat tues

TENTS, AWNINGS.

A. ERGENZINGER,

12 East Husnter, Uptairs, Atlanta.

CANDLER AND FLEMING.

TWO PROMINENT SPEAKERS ON THE FELTON BILL.

The Arguments Which Each Advanced—Other Speakers and What They Said—The Work in Both Branches.

The Felton educational bill was before the house again yesterday.

The discussion upon it occupied the most of the session.

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, and Fleming, of Richmond, favored the bill, and Smith, of Gwinnett, opposed it.

Mr. McDonald, of Ware, proposed to amend the bill by striking out $35,000 for the university, and inserting $20,000. He supported his amendment.

Mr. Berner, of Monroe, introduced a substitute for the Felton bill which provides a novel system for a university system.

MR. BERNER'S SUBSTITUTE

provides that from and after the 1st of January, 1891, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the rental of the Western and Atlantic railroad shall be annually appropriated to the University of Georgia to be known as the university fund. It provides for the expenditure of —— thousand dollars to the university proper, —— thousand dollars to the experimental station and farm, and the balance to be paid out as follows: The board of trustees shall select one school in each sub school district in the state to be known as the university academy and a part of the university, and said fund shall be distributed among said academies, according to the number of pupils in attendance, and without respect to age, or the course of study.

The state school commissioner is made ex-officio clerk of the board, for the purpose of selecting the academies and distributing the fund. He shall select said academy through the boards of education of the respective counties, cities and towns, and the fund shall be distributed through these boards without any additional expense.

The county school commissioners and the superintendent of the public schools in cities and towns shall make report of the number of pupils attending the academies in their respective jurisdictions. The fund shall remain in the treasury of the state until drawn out for the above purposes.

Mr. Foute, of Bartow, moved that the committee rise report progress and ask leave to set again. Carried.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday.

After the reading of the journal, on motion of Dr. Felton, of Barrow, the special order, the bill to appropriate money to the state university, the Georgia experimental farm and the common school fund, was taken up.

The house went into a committee of the whole, with Mr. Berner, of Monroe, in the chair.

MR. CANDLER, OF DEKALB,

was the first speaker, and his remarks were such as to add to that gentleman's already established reputation as one of the most careful thinkers and ablest speakers in the house.

Mr. Candler said: The bill before the committee in all of its details does not receive my hearty support. Before voting for it I desire to see certain amendments adopted.

But the object of the bill, towit: larger appropriations by Georgia to education, elementary and higher, has my earnest, hearty support. Our constitution lays upon the legislature the duty of providing a thorough system of common schools. My oath, my duty and my inclinations all compel me to favor that portion of the bill which looks to an increase of the common school fund.

Georgia first formulated her educational policy in 1784. From that year to this she has never deviated therefrom or changed it. That policy was elementary and higher education—hand in hand—side by side. Our last constitution, that of 1877, is no innovation on this policy—that constitution, which we have sworn to support, upon this educational question, leaves open but one question—towit, the maximum appropriations that the legislature may make to higher education. In express terms, it provides a minimum, which is the interest on the debt due the university—the maximum amount in our power to appropriate is governed solely and alone by the condition of the treasury. If today we had a million dollars in the treasury, we could constitutionally vote every nickel of it to higher education. The constitution not only commits you, Mr. Chairman, to higher education, but also to university education, and not only to university education, but to university education at a specially named institution—the University of Georgia.

And not alone does it bind you to support and encourage higher university education in the university of Georgia, but, however much we may desire otherwise, it prohibits your aid to any other institution for the higher education of whites. I would today, if in my power, I say it sincerely, I would today, if possible, divide this proposed appropriation equally between the University, Emory and Mercer. I want to see them prosper—it is to Georgia's interest that they should. But I cannot help them, and with that dog in the manger spirit shown on this floor by the over zealous friends of our denominational colleges, that would prevent appropriations to the university, because their colleges cannot be aided—the petty jealousies exhibited and the envious rivalry shown—that spirit that would absolutely wipe out all state aid to higher education, shall go unnoticed by me in this discussion.

The friends of the university stand upon a higher plane; with good will to all and enmity to none, however irritating the slurs we have heard, we shall follow in that broad path of policy blazed out by our forefathers, with the constitution as our guiding star, and the whole interests of good government in our hearts—and pitch this discussion upon a higher plane.

We refuse to violate the constitution or to depart from the policy of our fathers in an effort to separate higher and elementary education. The two causes are not rivals—they are not antagonistic. We shall work for both, in season and out of season. There is but one to separate them; the legislator cannot do this—that is for Georgia to deliberately turn her back upon the policy of a hundred years and wipe out the constitution of 1877.

The president of a denominational college, blinded to the interests of the whole state, by the needs of his own institution, mistakingly conceiving that his college can only be successful when built upon the ruins of the State university, is yet astute enough to see and honest enough to admit the fact.

He says substantially, in a pamphlet I hold in my hands, that our fathers for a hundred years have been groping in ignorance—that the educational policy of the state has not been intelligently directed—that a new departure must be taken—that we must recast former policies and work "even to the amendment of the constitution"—that Georgia has abrogated a half dozen constitutions, and that "that of 1877 is no more sacred than the rest."

This is his battle-cry and slogan—destroy, uproot, disestablish the University of Georgia, even if in doing so it be necessary to destroy the constitution of your state.

For one hundred years Hall, Baldwin, Crawford, Lumpkin, the Cobbs, Pierce, Toombs, the Stephenses, Hill, Brown, Gordon and McDaniel, have conducted the affairs of this commonwealth in ignorance. Toombs and Jenkins and Lawton and Hammond and Lawson and Harrell know nothing of framing constitutions—but now this Moses comes forth even from an humble family, to lead Georgia out of the wilderness—to abrogate constitutions and with ruthless hand would utterly undo the work of a hundred years by his fathers.

Verily "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

DUTY OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Chairman, the proposition then being that our policy of state aid to higher education is wrong, let us look at this question.

Ours, thank God, is a democratic government. It is government by the people. Self-preservation is the first law of governments, as well as of nature. It is the duty of democracy to evolve from itself the highest talent. Ignorant government can never be safe government—the rulers—and there are and will always be rulers in democracy, must be educated. The gentleman from Whitfield says that all men are equal, and that it is alone the duty of democracy to see that all have a fair, equal start—that all be equally furnished with sufficient education to comprehend the ordinary business pursuits of life—and there the state must stop and let each work out a more perfect end for himself.

In preparing its youth for the ordinary duties of citizenship and for the business of earning a livelihood, I admit the proposition. It is the full measure of the duty of democracy to the individual. But democracy owes a duty to its citizens as such, and that is to furnish intelligent leaders as councillors and governors.

It owes a duty to itself.

"To form statesmen, Legislators and judges, on whom the public prosperity and individual happiness are so much to defend, says Jefferson; to expound the principles of government, the laws which govern the intercourse of nations and individuals to promote a sound spirit of legislation, which banishing all arbitrary and unnecessary restraint on individual action, shall leave us free to do whatever does not violate the equal rights of another, to harmonize and promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce and by well informed views of political economy to give free scope to public industry; to develop the reasoning faculties of our youth, enlarge the minds, cultivate their morals and instil into them the precepts of virtue and order; to enlighten them with mathematical and physical sciences, which advance the arts, and administer to the health, the subsistence and the comforts of human life, and finally to form them to habits of reflection and correct action, rendering them examples of virtue to others and of happiness within themselves; these are the objects of higher education, the benefits and blessings of which it is the duty of the state to provide for the good of the county and the happiness of the citizen. Such education, it is useless to argue, cannot be left in this state, to individual effort to supply—even if the duty was not on the state. If we are as poor as the gentleman from Webster says we are, it is immeasurably beyond individual effort. Twenty-five thousand dollars will not endow a university. Massachusetts and Connecticut may be able to put this duty on their rich citizens, but Georgia is less fortunate.

George Washington advocated the establishment "of a national institution" for the education of our youth in the science of government.

If Georgia does not supply such an institution, the work remains undone.

The result is that our future governors and legislators, like the gentleman from Meriwether (Mr. Hill) must go to Massachusetts to obtain their complete education. Is this a desirable policy.

Here is what our forefathers in Georgia thought of higher education obtained in another state.

"As it is the distinguishing happiness of free governments that civil order should be the result of choice and not necessity, and the common wishes of the people become the law of the land, their public prosperity, and even existence, very much depends upon suitably forming the minds and morals of their citizens. When the minds of the people in general are viciously disposed and unprincipled, and their conduct disorderly, a free government will be attended with greater confusions and evils more horrible than the wild, uncultivated state of nature.

"It can only be happy where the public principles and opinions are properly directed, and their manners regulated. This is an influence beyond the stretch of laws and punishments, and can be claimed only by religion and education.

"It should then be among the first objects of those who wish well to the national prosperity to encourage and support the principles of religion and morality and early to place the youth under the forming hand of society, that by instruction they may be moulded to the love of virtue and good order.

"Sending them abroad to other countries for their education will not answer these purposes, is too humiliating an acknowledgement of the ignorance or infirmity of our own, and will always be the cause of so great foreign attachments that upon principles of policy it is inadmissible. This country, in the times of our common danger and distress, found such security in the principles and abilities which wise regulations had before established in the minds of our countrymen, that our present happiness, joined to the pleasing prospects, should conspire to make us feel ourselves under the strongest obligation to form the youth, the rising hope of our land, to render like glorious and essential services to our country."

This is the preamble to the act of 1784 bringing into existence the university of Georgia. Their words were true then, they are true today.

But, say the gentlemen and the presidents, the denominational colleges supply the demand.

You don't need a state university, because you have two good denominational colleges.

Admit the fact of the existence of two such schools.

I deny that they are universities—I deny that they ever will be with their insufficient endowments.

Neither they or the university can compare with northern institutions—in equipment, in facilities, in actual work—and just as the gentleman from Meriwether found that to be true ten years ago, it is true today.

Georgia's colleges for males, of all denominations, are not doing their work thoroughly—they are not furnishing that high quality of education demanded, and they are not consequently drawing patronage.

Sir, when I recall to mind the fact that for the first three-quarters of a century of the existence of this nation, the south, though weak in population, though poor compared with the north, yet by the force of intellect and trained minds, guided the destinies of this nation, I find the explanation in this one historical fact—that one in every 525 of her white population was in college.

Georgia in those days, with her Crawfords, and Cobbs, and Stephens, and Toombs, had no small share in that guidance. In 1857 one in every 389 of Georgia's white population was in college.

Mr. Chairman: From that proud and commanding position to what have we fallen? I ask you as an observant man to tell me what measure of influence Georgia today, as compared with Ohio or Massachusetts, exerts over the affairs of this nation. Name our statesmen, and see if the fingers of one hand do not number the living men of Georgia who are known beyond Mason and Dixon's line.

Again, I cite you to the fact that of our white population only one in 1,550 is attending college. And in the whole south the average is nearer one in 1,800.

How stood the comparison between north and south in 1857.

To the south's one in 525 of white population attending college, the north showed one in 860.

We ruled the nation then.

In 1887 for the south's one in 1,800 of white population, the north showed one in about 1,300.

The north rules the nation today.

In 1886 Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina had in operation thirty-five colleges with about three hundred instructors and about 3,400 students.

In 1886, California, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania had 89 colleges, with 1,126 instructors and about 11,000 students.

Is there any question, that if it be true that intelligence governs the world over, that the north is going to continue to rule this nation?

But, Mr. Chairman, there are those who say let the north rule the nation; as long as local self-government is not a myth, we will govern our own section. This, they say, is a white man's government and the white man will rule.

Mr. Chairman, I look at this question—the future of this southland—the future of my state, with gloomy forebodings.

We have in our midst two races, as distinct and as wide apart as light and darkness.

From Adam to this day, no two races have ever occupied the same territory on a perfect equality.

This is so in Georgia today. Theoretically it is not true—as a fact, it is a brazen falsehood—to assert the equality of these two races. One or the other of these races must and will dominate. I believe, as firmly as I do in my existence, that intelligence will largely decide the issue.

I do not admit today that the negro in natural ability to acquire, is the equal of the white man. What a century or two, or even less, of association and freedom will do I cannot predict.

But one thing is sure, is indisputable, and that is that within the past twenty-five years the negro has learned with more rapidity than was ever before exhibited by any race in the same length of time in the history of the world.

Relatively and comparatively he has gained on his white neighbor, and what is more he has exhibited capacity, and suggested to even the bitterest hater of his race, the possibility of his having also been created in the image of God. The negro is being educated. He is being educated by us in the elementary branches. Since 1865 the southern states have given to the education of the negro $35,000,000. The north does not agree with some of us that everything must go to elementary education, for while we were giving the above sum to their elementary education, the north has given over $15,000,000, mostly to his higher education. There are in the south today for the higher education of the negro, 150 colleges and high schools, against 75 colleges for whites—just double—and I have no doubt but that their endowment is double the endowment of white colleges.

One negro college in this city received in 1886 from one person one gift of $210,000 as a part of its permanent endowment, more than Georgia has given to her State university in 106 years.

The negroes of the south today, as compared with the whites, have the largest number of colleges, the best equipped, the largest endowments, and the largest attendance.

These are the facts that cast a cloud over the vision I take of the future of my native section.

I cannot, with the stoicism of the gentleman from Whitfield, fold my arms, look upon the gathering clouds, and say that if things must be so, let them be so.

My duty as a legislator, my duty as a southerner, my duty as a Georgian, my duty as a white man, all urge me—yea, thunder into my ears—to be up and doing, not to sit supinely and allow this state of affairs to exist.

Sirs, would you see "black heels upon white necks?" God forbid!

When, at the close of a day's labor here, I go home, a golden-haired boy of three years meets me with a kiss and climbs upon my knee.

Shall my boy, in a quarter of a century, meet this issue ill prepared for the battle.

To allow him to grow up with fewer advantages than the boy of my cook were enough to damn any father. Shall I, for the sake of a few dollars, in my pocket refuse to help my neighbor prepare his boy for the conflict, when his and mine must stand shoulder to shoulder. I cannot, I will not, and all the buncome from the frothy lips of all the demagogues invoking the wrath of the alleged tax burdened people of this state upon my head, cannot swerve me one jot from the path that duty and honor and manhood point out so plainly.

The gentleman from Baker and the gentleman from Webster, when it comes to voting $6,000 out of the treasury as mileage, for the sake of the $60 that goes into their pockets, hesitate not to yield "constitutional" scruples and bow humbly to precedent and custom, but here when it comes to voting $15,000 or $20,000 for the education of their neighbor's children—when the proposition is for each to take just $5 from his $60 of mileage—draw back with uplifted hands and cry aloud, "unconstitutional"—"the dear people's money."

From such constitutional scruple, good Lord, deliver us, in this our hour of need.

Mr. Chairman, they say admit all this—the state has done enough for the university.

They even pervert figures, and put to shame all the rules of addition and subtraction to bring about this result in figures.

I desire to call your especial attention to the unfair manner by which the gentleman from Meriwether (Mr. Hill) arrived at the figures he gave to house yesterday, and which, I presume, he got from the pamphlet before me, as to the comparative amounts Georgia has given to each pupil in the common schools and in the institutions of higher education.

He says the state has given $8 per capita for common school education, and $125 for each student at the university of Georgia.

He divides the appropriations to common schools by the total school population of the state for 100 years, and thus gets his $8 per capita.

But when he comes to the appropriations for "higher education" what does he do?

He adds up the interest of the debt to the university and every other dollar she has received, and then he takes the appropriations to all the branch colleges, Dahlonega, Milledgeville, Thomasville and Cuthbert, $128,000, which he says has been given to the Atlanta university for negroes, but which amount is wrong, as the $24,000 for the past three years was not drawn and is in the treasury today; and adds all together and calls the whole "total for higher education, first and last." Then he divides by the number of students altogether who have attended the university—towit, 6,000, and thus obtaining $125 for each, places it against the $8 in the common schools.

Now, is that fair? Is it common honesty to try to deceive this house by such figures?

If he wishes to be fair, why did he not take as his divisor the total "school population," or even college age population, as he did in the common school estimate?

Why in the name of truth itself could not the gentleman from Meriwether have added to the number of beneficiaries in attendance at the branch colleges, inasmuch as he had charged up to the higher education fund, "first and last," the moneys they received?

No, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman, in his bitter enmity to the university, actually had to distort the figures.

Such an argument may influence thoughtless men—it cannot deceive this house.

Now, let's see what the state has done for the university proper, "first and last." I do not charge her with interest paid on an honest, recognized debt—it is not fair to do so.

Here are the figures down to this hour. They are truthful figures. The university owes Georgia nothing for loans. She has repaid all such, and I do not estimate them.

State Aid to the University of Georgia.

Act of 1784, $100,000—Grant of 40,000 acres of wild land, of which 5,000 was in S. C., and never received. University had difficulty in managing. State undertook sale and collection of purchase notes and to hold for university. Sold for $150,000; pocketed $50,000; agreed in 1830 to acknowledge $100,000 indebtedness, and pay $8,000 annual interest thereon. This is the annual appropriation of $8,000.

A bill drawn by Thomas R. R. Cobb, and introduced in the house in 1855, by Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, to pay balance of principal of $50,000 and interest, actually passed the house, and ought to have become a law.

1830-1841—$66,000—$6,000 per annum was donated to rebuild buildings lost by fire, and for current expenses.

1875-8—$15,000—$5,000 per annum to aid in establishment of agricultural college, no part of land scrip fund being available for buildings.

1881, $2,000 for three years $6,000.

1885, $2,500 for repairs.

1888, $5,000 for repairs.

Total state aid, including original endowment of land in 106 years, $194,500, or $1,835.00 per annum.

Still due University of Georgia by state $50,000, with interest from 1815, 259,000, or total principal and interest $309,000.

Excluding original endowment total state aid in 105 years $94,500, or $89,600 per annum.

In these figures I do not include the landscrip fund, because not one dime of it came from the state. It was given by congress to educational purposes and not to the state. This amount cannot be credited to the state, and no fair minded man can so claim.

Interest received by state on $188,500 invested in University of Georgia:

(Estimated) Number young men attended	6,000
Of whom number young men graduated	2,000
Ministers of gospel (over)	200
Judges superior courts	50
Members of congress	33
United States senators	4
Governors	7
Judges supreme courts (this and other states)	13
Presidents of colleges	13
Professors in colleges	65
Cabinet officers	3
Vice presidents	1
Bishops	3
United States consuls and ministers	5
Speakers of house of representatives	6

These figures cover graduates alone.

I say boldly, confidently that this $1,835 per annum invested by the state in the University of Georgia, the returns as just given show to be the best investment ever made by the state. Georgia in Bishop Pierce alone received her moneys worth, and in furnishing him to the Methodists of Georgia, equipped as he was, repaid every dollar taken from their pockets by taxation for higher education a hundred fold.

In Dr. Palmer she repaid the Presbyterians—in Dr. Nunnally and others she is repaying the Baptists today.

In the Stephens, Hill, the Cobbs and fifty such senators, governors and statesmen, she has well repaid every citizen of the commonwealth.

Mr. Chairman, it is upon this line that the friends of the university ask your assistance. The university is yours, you created her. Will you starve her?

Will you see your youth going to Virginia and Massachusetts and Connecticut, carrying money there simply because there is no institution of learning in Georgia equal to the demands of the hour, and never make one effort to stop it?

Will you see your section of this union falling behind in the race for supremacy and losing all voice in directing in the affairs of this nation and yet stand idle?

Will you see your native state lose the noble title of the "Empire State" and suffer her to be branded "Illiterate" and not offer to come to her aid?

Will you see the white people, our people, falling backward? Will you shut your eyes to the fact that breakers are ahead, and that the negro is better provided with facilities for higher education than is your race, and yet not open your purse? Will you, with blind obstinacy, sit still with the belief that the negro is incapable of using these advantages bestowed upon him by northern fanaticism, when the facts show he is using them mightily to his advancement.

They say that "higher education" is only the taxation of the many for the few—and yet gentlemen who choke at the suggestion tax the many $180,000 per annum for the few insane. They support a few blind and a few deaf by the taxation of the many.

This argument would shut up your lunatic asylum, your blind asylum, and every charitable institution in the state.

They say a boy with college aspirations needs no help—that he will get his education. That is true, but I say one duty is to bring the institution as near to him as possible. The poor, but ambitious boy, can't even pay his way to Massachusetts, as did my friend from Meriwether. I say if the poor, but ambitious boy will feed upon a crust and go clothed in woolens, all for the sake of obtaining education, it is the duty of the state to put within easy reach of such boy an institution equipped to satisfy his cravings and thirst for knowledge—to take his talent and develop it for the final good of the state, and to the benefit of every citizen who desires educated governors and counsellors.

Again, they say only the rich go to Athens. I deny it unqualifiedly and on personal information. In the class of 1877, thirty-two of us received diplomas. To my knowledge not exceeding seven of those boys had two dollars per month of pin money. I know that over half of them had one dollar to spend at the end of the month, after paying for board and washing and fuel.

It is a fact that ninety out of every one hundred boys in college during the three years I was there were the sons of poor parents.

Mr. Chairman, I could answer every objection urged against this university education had I the time and you the patience, but I leave them to be better answered by those who follow me.

CAMDEN WANTS PAY FOR QUARANTINING.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Long, of Camden:

Be it resolved by the house of representatives the senate concurring, that the governor of the state of Georgia be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to draw his warrant on the treasurer of said state, in favor of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues of the county of Camden, the sum of one thousand and thirty-five dollars, which amount of money was paid out and expended by said commissioners for the purpose of paying guards and other necessary expenses in keeping up the quarantine forces against the yellow fever epidemic from infected towns and villages in the state of Florida for the year 1888 from coming into the county of Camden and said state, and the treasurer of said state is hereby directed to pay said warrant. Referred to the appropriation committee.

MR. SMITH, OF GWINNETT.

Mr. Smith, of Gwinnett, was the next speaker. He did not believe the negro was becoming the equal of the white man, nor never would be. He argued that when you try to evade the negro problem by building from the top, by educating the few and letting the masses remain in ignorance, you are bringing about social equality of the races. You were then keeping the masses as day laborers on an equality with the negroes. He was for building up the common schools first.

MR. FLEMING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, said he had hoped that there would be no need for discussion on this bill, but that when once explained by the gentleman from Bartow, who had labored long in the cause, and whose heart never throbs but in love to Georgia, it would be reported back almost unanimously and become a statute of the state—a monument to the wisdom and patriotism of the legislature of 1888 and '89.

He was sure the friends of the bill desired to promote the best interests of the people of Georgia, and if its opponents were animated by the same sentiments, then they differed only as to the best means of accomplishing the same high purpose. The committee on appropriations had at first been almost as divergent in their views as the members of the house now were; but they calmly investigated the question and reported the bill favorably by substitute. He did not desire to make invidious distinctions, but wanted to say it publicly to their praise, that two members of that committee—Mr. Mathews, of Houston, and Mr. Davis, of Burke, one a graduate of Emory, the other of Mercer—had the manliness to rise in the committee and say that while they were at first opposed to voting a dollar to the university, they had, after more mature deliberation, changed their views and would vote for a reasonable sum. It was out of such stuff that good legislators are made—men who are willing to listen to evidence and argument, men who are open to conviction, men who give the best interests of Georgia the first place in their hearts.

He recognized that the opposition to the bill was centered against the moderate appropriation to the university. All the blows were aimed at the same shining mark.

The opposition arose from a false motion of the relation of the university to the state. It was the child of the state, and could look nowhere else for protection and support. It was embodied in one form or another in every constitution of Georgia from 1777 to 1877. And yet gentlemen urged on the floor that we were advocating some new idea in Georgia. It was as old as the state.

The constitutional objections to the bill were unfounded. In the meaning of the law there was but one subject matter. The legislature of 1880-1 had passed a similar bill.

He was surprised that the gentleman from Meriwether (Mr. Hill) should have had his thoughts and attention so entirely taken up in following the remarkable pamphlet of the president of Emory as not to have read the plain provisions of the bill. That gentleman had said the bill would increase the present deficit in the treasury by the amount of the appropriation. Such was not true. The bill would not increase the deficit nor in any way effect it. Not a dollar was to be paid out until it came in from the lease. If there was no money there was no appropriation.

But members said that they ought to put it off, that they ought to leave it for the next legislature. He wanted to know where they became so scrupulous about exercising their constitutional powers—it was not in voting double mileage. He thought now was the time. The college term opened in September or October and if they knew the money would be forthcoming in January 1891, the board could start the university off in 1890, equipped with a full corps of professors. He held that the state needed a first-class high-grade university and that in the nature of things a denominational college could never fill the want. Baptists would not care to have their children trained at a Methodist university, nor Methodists at a Baptist university. It must be non-sectarian if all the people are to patronize it.

If a young man in Georgia wanted an education fully abreast of the times, even if he had the money and was willing to pay for it, there was not the proper supply for the demand. It is true the university is the best in the state, but it should be made better still. Our young men should not be sent off to other places to become converts to alien issues. He said he would not devote much time to Dr. Candler's tract. Hon. Murphey Candler had accepted the challenge of the doctor, and when Candler meets Candler it is Greek meet Greek. He was entirely satisfied with the result of the match. If Hon. Murphey Candler had not torn to shreads the figures of Dr. Candler, he was no judge of such matters.

But he did wish to notice the slur that Dr. Candler had made on the university in saying that once all the teachers there had to be professed Christians but that now a mussulman could fill the chair. He thought the slur uncalled for, and claimed that the state was right in removing this ostracism against the Israelites who form a large part of our best citizens. If the doctor could have heard the touching eulogies paid a few weeks ago to a talented Jew, a former member of the house, Hon. Lewis Arnheim, his bigotry would have been melted away. The difference between a state university and a denominational university is that in one you teach the evidences of Christianity; in the other the evidences of denominationalism. He did not object to denominational colleges. As a Georgian he was proud of Emory and Mercer, but he did object to their attempts to keep the state from properly sustaining its university.

But the most flagrantly unjust attempt to defeat the bill was the effort to make the university figure as the antagonist and enemy of the public schools. There was no antagonism. He challenged the opponents of the bill to name a university man in the legislature who was not a friend of the common schools. This legislature had already signalized itself by voting a direct tax of over $300,000 per annum to the common schools. This bill provided for $100,000 more, and only asked for a small sum to make the university keep up with the times. They were mutually dependents and should advance together. Again, one of the leading provisions of the bill was the establishment of a normal department for the proper training of teachers. What folly to tax the people over a quarter of a million dollars per annum to support schools when you have no provision to train teachers. The best thought of Georgia would yet demand that public money should not be wasted on such a short-sighted policy.

But whether the bill should pass or not, it had done great service to the common schools by making some notable converts. The gentleman from Webster (Mr. Harrell) had long stood in the house, the chief obsticle between the people and their yearning desire to get money for the common schools, but now his more intense opposition to this appropriation to the university had driven him to the extremity of appearing as the full panoplied champion of the common schools—thank God for that. Mr. Fleming then took a comprehensive view of the condition of higher education in the several sections of the United States. He said when from every quarter the most magnificent schemes were being projected for the preservation and development of their distinctive civilization, the south, whose past was so rich in honor, whose present was so full of opportunity, and whose future was so bright with promise should not refuse to make adequate provision for the preservation and evolution of her civilization. He urged that the legislature should now lay another stone in the broad foundation of a noble seat of learning that in coming years would be the Mecca of southern youth and fitly symbolize the perfect flowering of our southern civilization.

Mr. McDonald, of Ware, offered to amend by striking out $35,000 for the university and inserting $20,000. He favored the amendment. He would be willing, if the state was able, to appropriate $30,000 to the university. He has never had a collegate education, but he knew the necessity of one.

Mr. Foute proposed to amend by inserting $15,000 instead of $35,000, which Mr. McDonald accepted.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, proposed to amend by striking $35,000 and inserting $10,000. Then the committee rose and the consideration of the bill has been postponed until Monday.

Bills on Third Reading.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Dennard, of Wilcox: To incorporate the Abbeville and Waycross railroad. Passed.

The bill by Senator Johnson to incorporate the Georgia and Tennessee railroad was taken up on motion of Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, and passed.

The senate bill to amend the road laws so as to provide for a commutation tax and ad valorem tax is a special order in the house for Tuesday, the 17th. This is the bill formulated in obedience to the resolutions of the road congress, and was drawn by a sub-committee, consisting of Senator Boyd and Representative Lafley, of Macon county.

The Senate.

The senate got in a good day's work yesterday by passing twenty-four bills, reading six the first time and acting on another which the house had amended.

Of the six bills read the first time, three were from the house and three were introduced by members of the senate. One of the new bills, offered by Senator Allgood, is to prevent the desecration and ploughing over country graveyards on private property; another, by Senator Sharpe, is to give the people of Carrollton a chance to abolish their public schools, if they see fit, and another by Senator DuPree is to legalize the lease or conditional sale of rolling stock to railroads by manufacturers or others.

Among the bills passed were the celebrated oyster bill.

Senator Gowen had the secretary read a resolution of the grand jury of Glynn county, asking the legislature to pass the bill. There was no discussion and not a dissenting vote.

Senator W. O. Johnson's bill to charter the Columbus and Wynton Street Railroad company came back from the house the second time with a substitute for the house amendment which has been rejected by the senate.

Senator Johnson moved to concur in this last house amendment, but Senator Hall made the point of order that it was not competent for the senate to consider a house substitute for a house amendment which had been rejected by the senate, and the chair ruled that the point was well taken.

Senator Johnson subsequently moved to insist on disagreeing to the house amendment and to ask for a committee of conference. This motion was carried.

At the end of much business the senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock Monday morning.

New Bills in the Senate.

By Senator Allgood—A bill to prevent the injury or defacing of graves, or cultivation of burying grounds on private lands, when the same was on the premises when purchased or put thereon by consent of the owner. Violation to be a misdemeanor. Referred to the general judiciary committee.

By Senator Sharpe—A bill to allow the citizens of Carrollton to vote on the question of abolishing the public schools of that place.

By Senator DuPree—A bill to make it lawful for the manufacturers or owners of railroad rolling stock to lease and conditionally sell the same to any person or railroad corporation.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

A bill to abolish the county court of Jefferson county.

A bill to amend the act enlarging the jurisdiction of the city court of Savannah so as to permit the judge to practice law as a conveyancer under certain circumstances.

A bill to incorporate the Southbound Railroad company.

A bill to incorporate the town of Mineral Bluff.

A bill by Mr. Patterson, of Bibb, to amend the charter of Macon so as to provide for the improvement of the streets and sewers.

An act to repeal an act fixing the salaries of the treasurers of Sumter and Randolph counties at $300, so far as Sumter is concerned.

By Senator Rice—A bill to incorporate the Georgia Equitable Insurance company.

By Mr. Hobbs of McDuffie—A bill to provide compensation at the rate of $2 per day for managers and clerks of elections in McDuffie county.

A bill to incorporate the Carrollton Street Railway company.

A bill to renew the charter of the Turtle River and Buffalo Canal company.

By Senator Shannon—A bill to abolish all exemptions from jury duty so far as felons trials are concerned, except physic and apothecaries, statehouse clerks, grist millers, telegraph operators, railroad engineers, conductors and station agents, employes of the lunatic asylum' pilots and men over sixty and minors. Amended to except firemen and train hands.

A bill to order an election on the question of free schools in Perry.

S.S.S. FOR THE BLOOD.

NEVER FAILS.

ERUPTION ON FACE AND NECK.

After suffering for eight months with a troublesome eruption on my face and neck, and trying all sorts of remedies, I was finally cured by taking a few bottles of Swift's Specific. It increased my weight from 95 to 135 pounds.

A. W. CROOK, Ottawa, Kansas.

RHEUMATISM ELIMINATED FROM THE BLOOD.

I am satisfied that S. S. S. is the best blood remedy in the world. I have used it for rheumatism with the best results.

L. L. ROUSSEL, Sherman, Texas.

BAD CASE OF FROST BITE.

A patient under my charge was badly affected with blood poison, the result of frost bite in the feet. Both feet had sloughed off before he was turned over to me. He was cured sound with a few bottles of S.S.S., and is now walking about on his knees. R. L. WOOD, Milledgeville, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 5th, 1889—Laurent DeGive, administrator on the estate of Peter Huge, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.
law3m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 5th, 1889—Albert N. Oldfield, administrator on the estate of Mary Jane Gent, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
law3m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 5, 1889. W. Lee Ellis and Edwin N. Broyles, executors of the will of William D. Ellis, deceased, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismision. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said executors should not be discharged from said trust.
law3mos sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S office, September 6, 1889.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Georgia Walton, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in October next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep7 14 21 28 oct5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S office, September 6, 1889—Mary S. Compton, guardian of Annie Elise, Annie M., William W., Jos. R. and Charles B. Compton, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6, 1889.—Columbus M. Payne, executor of the will of Edwin Payne, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show chause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
sep7,5 sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, September 6th, 1889—H. L. Culberson has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Mary Lou Culberson, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7, 14, 21, 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, September 6th, 1889—Clifford L. Anderson, administrator of Sarah J. Jones, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
sept 7, 14, 21, 28, oct 5 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, September 6th, 1889—Edward S. Nace, administrator of John M. Nace, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, September 6th, 1889—Anton L. Kontz has applied for letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Henry Seltzer, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6th, 1889. John J. McKoy, guardian of Mamie N. Williams, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6th, 1889. Charles Kaufman has applied for letters of guardianship of the person of Fannie Koppel, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7 14 21 38 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6th, 1889. Fred Sieglitz, guardian of Christine and Willie Rottet, has applied for leave to sell the land of said minors. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6th, 1889. James W. English, administrator of Charles D. Horn, has applied for leave to sell the land and stocks of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6th, 1889. Anton L. Kontz has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mary Seltzer, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sept 7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6, 1889.—Clifford L. Anderson, administrator of Jordan Love, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6, 1889.—Young H. Morgan, administrator of Deborah Morgan, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6, 1889.—William K. Booth has applied for letters of guardianship of the person of Harry Jones, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep 7 14 21 28 oct 5.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 6, 1889.—Joseph Hirsch has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Adolph Brandt, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S office, September 6, 1889.—Michael K. Murphy has applied for letters of guardianship of the person of Katie Murphy, minor, under the age of 14 years. This is, therefore, to notify all conserned to file their objections, if any they have on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep7 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S office, September 6, 1889.—William C. Abernathy, administrator of Thomas Ebernathy has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep9 14 21 28 oct 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S office, September 6, 1889.—William M. Jones, administrator of Mary F. Jones, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
sep6 14 21 28 oct 5 sat

100 BOOK-AGENTS WANTED. INCOME GUARANTEED. With Successful Experience—for NEW PICTORIAL SALABLE BOOK. Address AT ONCE, stating extent of experience, SALARY expected success, etc., N. D. THOMPSON PUB. CO., 1116 Pine St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
mar16—d96t sat sun

NOTICE.—Estimates will be received at the U. S. P. O. and C. H., Atlanta, Ga., until September 16th for laying about 75,000 front and 800,000 rough brick. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the superintendant in charge at the above place.
sep10 d1w

THE TIME FOR TRIAL.

AN APPEAL FOR FIDELITY TO OBLIGATION.

Now That the Trial is On, Will Every Man Stand True, and See to It That the Farmers Win the Battle for Right.

Henry L. Graves, president of the Newton County alliance, issues a stirring appeal to the alliancemen, in which he says: "The time for preparation is past and the battle is upon you. Now let us see what virtue is behind all your brave words. The supreme test of true manhood is fidelity. A very coward under the influence of excitement can be borne on the impetuous rush of the charge, but it is a different thing to stand in place with set teeth and tense muscles and unquailing eye receive the onslaught with no thought but to die rather than yield. Let me remind you that ever since you began your work of resistance you have been the subject of scoff and derision. There have not been wanting men, even in our midst, who have predicted that all our talk would end in smoke and that you would fail to redeem your pledges when the test was made. I have no thought to arouse in you any feeling of enmity towards any man, or class of men. The principles of our order forbid this and teach us the practice of charity—the charity that 'suffereth long and is kind, that is not easily provoked.' I only intend to put you on notice that you are compassed about with a cloud of witnesses who are waiting to see what you are going to do, and many of them alas! hoping for your defeat and disgrace. Some of them will read this and say, 'what heroic words to apply to a tempest in a teapot!' It may seems so to them, but to us it is a matter of vital import. The effort we make this fall to substitute cotton for jute bagging is our first engagement with the hosts that are against us. If we fail now we might as well disband at once and go back to hewing wood and drawing water and making brick and thus bequeath to our children the heritage of toil and servitude. If we succeed now, we will advance to the next encounter with assurance of easier victory. Shame be to the alliance man who in this hour of test shall skulk behind any pitiful excuse and use jute for his cotton. This can be justified only when every effort has been exhausted to get cotton bagging. I call upon every true allianceman in the county to go to work with more ardor than ever before. Let every man attend the meetings of his sub-alliance and carry his brother with him. Let each one strive as far as in him lies to inspire a flame of enthusiasm in every other brother. And finally, brethren, 'watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong and let all things be done with charity.

***

Mrs. Tom Clay, of Cobb county, has sold 229 dozen eggs, 150 frying chickens and thirty-three hens up to date this year, and will supplement this splendid record before the year is out by other sales. She supplied her own family in the meantime with chickens and eggs in abundance.

***

On one of the highest mountains in north Georgia, about ten miles northeast of Jasper, lives Mr. Lit Haynes. Nineteen years ago he bought 330 acres of land on this mountain for a trifle. He cleared and put in cultivation one hundred acres. It was rough, rocky and a very uninviting spot, and one would have thought Mr. Haynes was fixing to starve to death, but such has not been the case. He is a man of industry and economy, and has made that mountain top blossom as the rose with the fruits of his labor. In fact he has made money. This year he has seventy acres in corn, which he has cultivated with two mules that he has owned and worked on the place for seventeen years. He makes from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn every year, and has on hand now 400 bushels of old corn of last year's crop. Not a stalk of cotton grows on the place. He sells all the corn he can, the balance he feeds to his hogs, and sells the meat. Some years he kills as many as eighty hogs. By this mode of conducting his farm, he has cleared about five thousand dollars. Believing he could do better on better land, and not waste so much vital force on a mountain top, he has bought some valuable lands in Cherokee county, and now offers his place on the mountain for sale at three hundred dollars, or if any man will make one crop on the place and let him have the crop he will deed him the land. When asked how he could cultivate seventy acres of that rough land with two mules, he said he did it by the same principle that the darky pulled the chicken off the roost—by main strength, and going at it soon and sticking to it.

***

A young farmer of Talbot decided to go extensively into the cattle raising business. Thirty brand new calves came on his farm, and twenty-nine of them were boy calves. The young farmer has sold his cattle for beef and is now giving his attention exclusively to agriculture.

***

Mr. Ogletree, of Carroll county, has nearly one hundred acres in cotton, and it will make, unless some disaster comes, sixty or seventy-five bales of cotton. One field, consisting of forty acres, will make very near a good bale to the acre. The cotton weed of the whole field will average nearly as high as a man's head, all over. The stalks are really bent to the ground in many places with their burden of fruit. In many places over the field one can count from forty to one hundred very large bolls to the stalk. The cotton rows are four feet apart, and the cotton has good distance in the drill. The whole forty acres will average at least 1,200 pounds of seed cotton per acre. This is a low estimate. Mr. Ogletree did not use a pound of guano on this field, only acid mixed with manures and cotton seed.

***

Mr. Dick Worthy, of Gwinnett, has a four-acre piece of cotton that has had no fertilizers at all under it, and yet the stalks are eight feet high.

***

Mr. N. M. Reid, one of the best alliancemen of Redan district, gave the Lithonia Era a sweet potato that measured seventeen inches in circumference and was eleven inches long.

***

An enterprising firm of Jackson have the front door decorated with cotton bagging. On each side of the door is a roll of bagging, and suspended overhead appears three words, neatly painted on the substitute, which have a world of meaning—"Successor to Jute." They are enthusiastic friends to the farmer, and such gentlemen deserve success.

***

The Blue Ridge Post is in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the Farmers' Alliance of Union, requesting Fannin county to co-operate with them and Towns county, in establishing a tobacco factory and warehouse. Delegates have been appointed and the matter will receive some attention the first Saturday in October. At that meeting they desire to meet delegates from the other two counties mentioned. The Post approves of the plan suggested. This branch of industry deserves very much to be noticed. We can raise as fine tobacco through this entire section as in any part of North Carolina.

***

Some time since the Greensboro Journal published an article saying that Greene county should raise tobacco. The other day Major J. W. Swann brought in some which he raised on his place. The leaf was three feet and a fraction long and over twenty inches wide, and was rich in color. He presented Captain Willis a monster cigar made of the tobacco, and the captain will lay it away until December and enjoy a grand Christmas smoke.

***

The sorghum mills of Pike county are in full blast. Much syrup will be made in Pike this year, and of course the saving to our farmers will be equally as great.

***

The Dalton Citizen says:

The people throughout the state certainly have cause for thankfulness. The close of the present commercial year will mark the greatest prosperity they have experienced for years. The most gratifying intelligence in this respect reaches us from every portion of Georgia. The crops are reported to be in excellent condition, promising an abundant yield, and as the season is so far advanced it is not likely that any serious calamity will befall them. There is not a county in Georgia that does not feel the general impulse of prosperity, and our farmers and planters are feeling more cheerful than they have felt for many years. In short, Georgia is decidedly on the up grade and moving in that direction with a momentum that is felt throughout her borders.

***

Cotton is coming into Madison rapidly, and the warehouse men, compress men, and cotton buyers now have something to do, after a long vacation. President W. A. Broughton brought in several bales packed in white cotton bagging, and were marked "W. A. Broughton, Anti-Trust." Nearly every bale brought to this market is packed in pinestraw or cotton bagging, some piece bagging being used. Madison is the best cotton market in this section.

The Gasworks Sold.

ATHENS, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The Athens gasworks were sold today. The present owners are a stock company, of which Mr R. L. Moss is president. The purchaser is Mr. W. A. Robinson, of Atlanta. The price paid was a good round sum. He also bought the contract to furnish the city with electric lights and gas lights. He will also furnish private citizens with electric lights.

RAILROAD BREAKS.

A SMASH-UP ON THE BLAKELY EXTENSION.

Three Coaches Wrecked, and Four Leave the Track—The Atlanta Train Comes in Two, and Collides.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Today a freight train ran into a snakehead about eight miles below Albany on the Blakely extension of the Southwestern railroad. The engine and tender were thrown off the track, three cars were wrecked and four others left the track.

Engineer Hughes had his ankle sprained and otherwise slightly bruised. A negro train hand had his foot mashed, leg hurt and internal injuries.

The passenger train due in Macon from Albany at 6:10 arrived late, owing to the accident.

This morning the 2 o'clock down freight train on the Central road from Atlanta came in two near Colliers and collided. Five cars were wrecked. No one was hurt. The platform of the car in which was Superintendent Hege was knocked off.

JONES'S REVIVAL.

Bishop Joyce Closes His Engagement at Cartersville.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The great tabernacle meeting continues without abatement of interest manifested on the part of the public. Large crowds throng each and every service. Even the sunrise prayer-meetings are attended by hundreds of devout people, and by 11 o'clock the large building is comfortably filled and remains so till after the night service. The crowd seems to increase during the entire day, and as large if not the largest congregations of any of the services are at night.

The main assistants of the Rev. Sam Jones Jones this week have been Bishop Joyce, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, and as Bishop Joyce could not remain longer than today the heat of battle has been cast upon him. Bishop Joyce is what might be called an old fashioned Methodist preacher, who has worked his way, from the poorly paid circuit rider to the presiding elder and to the bishopric, and now in the college of bishops he stands among the foremost for zeal, fervor, experience and eloquence.

The bishop took for his subject in his sermon this morning, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," and handled it in a masterly way. He glides out into his discourses in a quiet, easy manner, but soon takes fire, and his illustrations are beautiful pictures, and at times he is truly eloquent. He understands thoroughly how to ingratiate himself into the good graces and sympathies of his hearers, as was evidenced this morning, when the large congregation was invited up to shake hands with him, and bid him God-speed in his ministry. A regular ovation was tendered him. Everyone seemed anxious to grasp his hand and bid him goodbye and request his return next year. He left for his home in Cincinnati at 3:20 this afternoon.

Bishop Galloway will now be called into requisition, and from what we have heard and seen of him a more worthy successor to Bishop Joyce could not be found. He is a much younger man than Bishop Joyce, and while we do not mean to institute a comparison between them, as comparisons are not favored, he is probably more of the natural orator than Bishop Joyce. He preached tonight and will continue to do so at least once or twice a day until the close of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Culpepper conducted the services this evening.

Sam Jones says that he has several big guns in reserve for the people yet, but if they should, for any cause, fail him, he has a bountiful supply of small fellows about his size to fill in with.

Immense crowds are expected tomorrow and Sunday, and as Sunday will conclude the meeting, it will be decidedly the most interesting day yet. Tomorrow is children's day, and Sam Jones will preach at 11 o'clock and Bishop Galloway at 3 p. m.

FULGUHM'S BAD RECORD.

If It is to be Judged by Indictments in Two States.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Sheriff I. K. Kelley, of Grimes county, Texas, as a greatly disappointed man. He returned this morning from Eastman, where he attended yesterday the hearing before Judge David Roberts, of the habeas corpus case of Dr. A. C. Fulghum, of Hawkinsville, who the sheriff had arrested on a warrant charging murder, in that by malpractice, he killed a Texas woman. The arrest of the sheriff and his prisoner at Macon, has already been reported in THE CONSTITUTION. At the trial yesterday Sheriff Hunt, of Pulaski, stated that he desired Fulghum on a Georgia warrant, which was sworn out in September last, prior to the Texas warrant, and which also charged defendant with murder by malpractice, because he cut off the arm of a negro, from the effects of which the patient died. Judge Roberts ordered Fulghum to remain in the custody of the Pulaski county sheriff. Sheriff Kelley is in Macon today and expects to leave this evening for Texas. He says he does not think he will ever return to Georgia for Fulghum again. Sheriff Kelley was represented at Eastman by Attorney Joe G. Blount.

Mr. Blount carried two law books in a satchel with him to Eastman, and when he started to refer yesterday to the books he could not find them. They had been mysteriously spirited away by some one. Judge Roberts, in a very stern manner, commanded officers to produce the books immediately. In a very few moments the books "bobbed up serenely." They were found hid in a sack in a stable some distance away. The writ of habeas corpus was represented by Mr. Washington Dessau, of Macon.

COLONEL DAVID DEAD.

A Distinguished Alliance Man Passes Away.

COLUMBUS, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Colonel W. J. David, manager of the alliance warehouse in this city, whose dangerous illness was telegraphed THE CONSTITUTION last night, died this morning. He was fifty-six years of age. He was taken with malarial fever a week ago, and had been quite sick up to yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when he was taken with a congestive chill, from which he never rallied. He will be buried at the family burying ground at his late home at 11 o'clock tomorrow, a. m., with Masonic honors, by Kivvin lodge, of which he was for many years a member, during several of which he was master of the lodge. Mr. David leaaes a wife and two daughters, one of them the wife of Professor George W. Ogletree.

THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS

Is Giving Himself a Bad Name at Home.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., September 13,—[Special.] The press dispatch from Indianapolis giving a statement of what Rev. John Williams, colored, of this city said, created indignation here today and talk of giving Williams a chance to explain himself is heard on all sides. Heretofore Williams stood well in the community among the whites, and was looked upon as a conservative peace loving man. The Times of tomorrow will publish an interview with W. W. Graham, of Baxley, who says the boys there say Williams had better not show himself in that town. There is much feeling here but older heads and cooler judgment will hold in check the young hot bloods, and nothing rash will be done.

A Railroad Man Assassinated.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Superintendent Stau, of the Southwestern railroad, received a telegram today from Childersburg, Ala., which stated that Building Foreman Perry, of the Central railroad, was assassinated last night at Childersburg. He was shot to death. Perry was engaged in building depots along the line of the Central railroad, and was engaged erecting one at Childersburg, on the Columbus and Western road. He recently built depots at Fort Valley and Reynolds.

Nisbet for Commissioner of Agriculture.

MACON, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Hon. R. A. Nisbet, secretary of the Georgia Agricultural society, is suggested by Macon friends as a good one for commissioner of agriculture in the election of the people.

PUT OFF THE TRAIN.

A SENSATIONAL STORY TOLD BY A PASSENGER

Who Claims That Money Disappeared From His Pocket—The Conductor Denies That the Officers Had Anything ta Do With It.

CORDELE, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad promises a big law suit. Mr. B. F. Wilcox, of Rochelle, threatens to enter suit against the road for damages because he was put off the train Wednesday afternoon by Conductor Lewis. Mr. Wilcox

TELLS A TERRIBLE TALE

of mistreatment. The story is that he bought a ticket Americus to Cordele, but decided when he got here that he would go on to Rochelle. The train had left Cordele four miles when the conductor demanded the ticket or the fare at four cents a mile. He refused in a pleasant way at first, but at last offered to pay the proper amount, but the conductor would not accept it. The train was stopped and

MR. WILCOX PUT OFF.

When Mr. Wilcox took a survey of the situation he found he had not only been put off in the woods four miles from town, but his clothes were cut in several places and over two hundred dollars missing from one of his pockets. This is the substance of what Mr. Wilcox had to say about the matter. Conductor Lewis, as well as others on the train, says that it was

A CASE LILE MANY OTHERS

he has to contend with, where passengers refuse to pay fare and are put off the train. He denies that a knife was used by any one in putting Mr. Wilcox off, and says he knows nothing about the money which the passenger claims to have lost in the scuffle.

THE ROAD TO ALBANY.

Your correspondent saw Mr. J. W. Walters, of Albany, this morning. He is interested in the project to build a railroad from Albany to Cordele, and is quite enthusiastic.

"The road will certainly be built," he said, "as Albany sees the urgent necessity for it. The road will give a route to Macon and Savannah considerably shorter than we have, and three or four important connections at Cordele."

PERRY'S NEW BANK.

A Loan and Savings Bank Organized—Its Prospects.

PERRY, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Perry has caught the contagion, and with our people improvement and progress are the twin watch words. The Perry Loan and Savings bank was organized here today, under the charter granted by the Georgia legislature.

The directors chosen are: W. D. Day, J. D. Martin, C. E. Gilbert, L. F. Cates, E. L. Dennard, C. C. Duncan, C. F. Cooper. Officers: E. L. Den nard, president; J. D. Martin, cashier.

The charter is liberal, and the directorship is able and responssible. A better set of business men cannot be found anyanywhere. They own an aggregate of fully $200,000 worth of property, and with the property of the other stockholders the bank rests upon a half million dollars of values, besides the stock subscribed.

The meeting of stockholders today represented 200 shares, with 25 per cent paid in.

This bank will be of exceeding great value to Perry and the surrounding country. Borrowers who went elsewhere for money can now secure it at Perry on liberal terms. Cashier Martin is now ready to transact a banking business in all its branches. The bank building is to be of brick and will be completed within the next forty days. It will be supplied with a burglar-proof safe with time lock and fire proof vault, made by the Hall Safe and Lock Co., of Chicago. The building and loan association organized here last week will make itself manifest within the next sixty days, when the erection of a block of three brick stores on Carroll street will be commenced. This work will be shortly followed by the erection of several dwelling houses, and probably two or three other stores.

Decidedly a new face will be put upon the corporocity of Perry within the next six months.

Our people have awaked to the fact that they cannot be progressive and stand still. Perry must move forward, and our business men have determined that she shall.

NEW LAWYERS ADMITTED.

Judge Harris Passes Upon the Qualifications of Four Attorneys.

NEWNAN, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—In open court this morning Judge S. W. Harris presiding, Mr. Render Terrell, of Greenville, Ga., Mr. D. R. Methvin, of Sonoia, W. R. Clark and J. R. and W. M. Bohannon, of Newnan, were admitted to practice law in the courts of this state. They were subjected to a rigid examination by a commission which was highly creditable to each applicant. Mr. Terrell read law with his brother, Hon. Joseph Terrell, of Greenville, and will enter upon the practice at that place where he is so well and favorably known. Mr. Methoin read law with his vncle, Colonel John F. Methvin, of Senoia, where he will locate among a large number of warm friends. Mr. Clarke read law with Messrs. Willcoxon & Wright, Newnan, and will locate at this place with an extensive acquaintance and plenty of "get-there-Eli-qualities." The Messrs. Bohannon read law with Colonel L. M. Farmer, Newnan, and will locate in Fairburn, Ga. These young gentlemen all start in their chosen profession under most favorable auspices, and we bespeak for them a bright and successful career. Though their pathway at first may be rugged and over barren wastes, yet in the autumn of their lives if they are true to their oaths and loyal to their clients, they will reap golden harvests and have the love and esteem of their fellow men.

The most obstinate cases of dyspepsia are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, creates an appetite, and relieves headache,

Double daily trains to Columbus, Ga., via Griffin and the Georgia Midland road. Leave Atlanta on Central train at 6:50 a. m. and 2:15 p. m.; arrive at Columbus 11:10 a. m, and 7 p. m.—through coach. sept 8ptf

For disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the alloted activity of every day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Vigor, vitality and a healthy appetite, imparted by a little Angostura Bitters every morning. Sole manufacturers Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

For Seasickness

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DR. W. W. BLACKMAN, Brooklyn, N.Y., says: "I am very much pleased with it in seasickness. Several cases have been brought to my attention where it afforded prompt and entire relief

Hello, Donald, hold on there, I want to step in here and get a cigarette. All right John, make no mistake now; get the Climax. It is the best smoke in the world. Ten in a package for 10 cents. Only a penny a smoke.

MR. THOS. C. LEE, proprietor of the Lee hotel, Arkadelphia, Ark., says that Swift's Specific has so strengthened his wife for her labors as hostess that he can recommend and emphasize the assertion that as a tonic for ladies and children S. S. S. has no equal.

Wood by the Car Load.

WILSON COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 South Broad street. aug17sat, mon, wed 6t

A WORTHY NEGRO

WHO REMAINED TRUE TO HIS HOME ALL HIS LIFE.

His Services in the Confederate Army—His Record During the Days of Reconstruction—Appreciated by the Whites.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., September 13.—[Special.]—Our entire populace was shocked yesterday morning on hearing of the sudden death of Henry Jones, colored, for twenty two years a barber at this place. There was not a negro in the south who could boast of as many white friends of all classes as Henry Jones. Notwithstanding his knowledge of this fact, he was very humble and polite to white people, from infants to the hoary-haired. Henry was raised in Talbotton, and

ENTERED THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

as servant to his young master, ex-Representative Little, of Talbot, with the 46th Georgia regiment, and many old surviving veterans of that regiment will feel pained to hear of his demise. In 1866 he came to this place, and in 1877 opened a barber shop, and continued at it until his death.

In the dark days of reconstruction, in 1868 Henry was a firm democrat, openly voting with the democracy at the peril of his life. At an election held in Houston county in that year, when the negroes voted nearly 4,000 strong and the whites about 1,000, Henry Jones was the only negro to openly vote a democratic ticket in the county. On account of this action on his part about 1,000 negroes, men and women, became very much incensed against him, and would have

CREATED A SERIOUS RIOT

but for the coolness, better judgment and firmness of some of the best men in the county.

On that memorable occasion Colonel W. J. Anderson called Isaac Anderson, an influential colored politician, into his office and told him that if a riot did begin that he (Isaac) would be the first man to fall, and that it would be to his interest to advise the negroes to disperse at once. He did so in a timely and well tempered speech, and by his influence and the firm, determined stand assumed by Henry's white friends, a most bloody riot was arrested. Henry remained a staunch democrat until his death, being allowed to vote in every primary election since the war. As a

TOKEN OF THE ESTEEM

in which he was held by our white citizens they purchased a handsome casket for his remains, nearly every gentleman in the town contributing, and a large concourse of our best people followed him to his last resting place.

His death is very much regretted throughout the county, and his place will never be filled among us by one of his own color.

Pimples, Sores, Aches and Pains.

When a hundred bottles of sarsaparilla or other pretentious specifics fail to eradicate in-born scrofula or contagious blood poison, remember that B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has gained many thousand victories, in as many seemingly incurable instances. Send to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders," and be convinced. It is the *only* TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER.

G. W. Messer, Howell's X Roads, Ga., writes: "I was afflicted nine years with sores. All the medicine I could take did me no good. I then tried B. B. B., and 8 bottles cured me sound."

Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round Mountain, Texas, writes: "A lady friend of mine was troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck. She took three bottles of B. B. B., and her skin got soft and smooth, pimples disappeared, and her health improved greatly."

Jas. L. Bosworth, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Some years ago I contracted blood poison. I had no appetite, my digestion was ruined, rheumatism drew up my limbs so I could hardly walk, my throat was cauterized five times. Hot Springs gave me no benefit, and my life was one of torture until I gave B. B. B. a trial, and, surprising as it may seem, the use of five bottles cured me." 1w

Charleston Line Ships "O. K."

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the Charleston line escaped serious damage by the great storm:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 12, 1889.—Theo. G. Eger, Traffic Manager, 5 Bowling Green, New York.—Did the Iroquois sail today, and are our ships all right?
S. W. WILKES, C. F. A.

NEW YORK, September 12, 1889.—S. W. Wilkes, S. F. A., Atlanta, Ga.—Iroquois loaded lying in the outer bay—safest place for her. She will proceed on her voyage as soon as it is deemed expedient. All our ships "O. K." Storm most terrible we have had for years.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M.
5 Bowling Green, New York.

BEST REASONS WHY

The Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, of Atlanta, Furnishes a Safe and Profitable Investment.

1st. It is a recognized fact by persons who have given the matter a thorough investigation that no other form of savings yield as profitable a return as a well managed and successful building and loan association.

2d. Our money is loaned at a uniform rate of premium and interest; therefore the investor can calculate accurately the rate of interest he will receive.

3d. A new series of stock is issued every month, thereby bringing in new members and borrowrs. It can loan its money anywhere in the south.

4th. It is the pioneer company of its kind in the south, and loans money at six per cent.

5th. We do a regular building and loan association business, issuing no bonds, nor does it propose to do a banking business. All money is loaned the first of each month, to stockholders, on real estate, thereby insuring to investors the safest securety offered.

6th. The officers are well known in business and financial circles: James R. Wylie, president; H. L. Atwater, vice-president; William C. Hale, secretary, R. M. Farrer, treasurer; L. J. Laird, manager of agencies; Ellis & Gray, attorneys; A. J. Orme, appraiser.

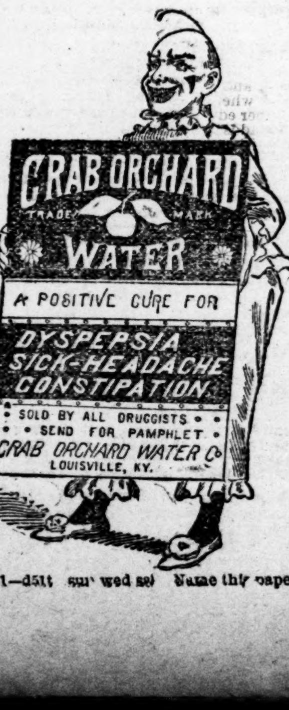
Authorized capital, $5,000,000; over $1,000,000 stock taken to date.

Home office: Atlanta, Ga. Branch associations throughout the south. 1w

CAPITALISTS

TAKE NOTICE.

I KNOW OF ABOUT 6,000 ACRES OF TIMBER land (pine) which I can buy for 25c per acre. I want some person to furnish three-fourths of the money required to buy same, and share the profits of the investment with me. I to furnish one-fourth of the money required. Address "Attorney," box 364, Atlanta, Ga. 5p n r m



sept1—d51t sun wed sat Name this paper.

BAKING POWDERS.

"Purity—Strength—Perfection."

CLEVELAND'S
SUPERIOR
Baking
Powder.

Cleveland's is a pure cream of tartar baking powder, brought to the highest degree of perfection in the care exercised in selecting the finest and purest ingredients, and the accuracy with which they are combined, this is the secret of Cleveland's Baking Powder doing superior work to that of any other, and food raised with it is more palatable and wholesome. These facts are vouched for by the highest authorities in the land: Such as the Government Chemists, Boards of Health, Food Commissioners, etc.

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Will keep in any climate.

C. N. HOAGLAND,
Albany, N. Y.
aug31d1y tu thur sat top ad n r m r f r m 5 r 3p

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CURES
HAY-FEVER
AND
COLDS IN HEAD,

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CURES COLD IN HEAD
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ROSE-COLD
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PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. tues thur sun sat nrm

Intelligent Readers will notice that

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are not "*warranted to cure*" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted *infallible*, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FREE OPIUM

Sample bottle MORPH. free by mail, in plain pkg. to any actual user. I want PRIVATE trade at WHOLESALE prices. Address "IMPORTER," P. O. Box 827, Cincinnati, Ohio Name this paper. sep11—d1m wed sat wky

HOTELS.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE BLUE RIDGE mountains. Scenery is grandly beautiful; climate absolutely perfect. Dairy and garden furnish abundant supply of fresh milk and vegetables.
J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.
may 28 3m

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberal managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
A. B, Darling, formerly of the Battle house, Mobile.
Hiram Hitchcock, formerly of the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans.

United States Hotel,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL.
H. B. WARDEN, Manager. B. H BROWN, Proprietor.
june18 26t thur sat sun

CRANSTON'S
NEW YORK HOTEL,
NEW YORK CITY.
HOME FOR SOUTHERN PEOPLE.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

A new lease of this popular hotel has been made to Mr. Cranston at reduced rental.

He offers to Southern visitors the benefit of this reduction. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished. The surface cars passing the door affords easy access to the theaters and all places of interest. Mr. Crawford so long connected with the hotel has resumed his post in the office.

may 726t tue thur sat H. CRANSTON.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, - PROPRIETORS.
june9 d26t tues thur sat

HYGEIA HOTEL
Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unsurpassed in appointments, table and general attention. Terms less for the accommodations, entertainments and amusements given than at any resort of its prestige in the United States. Music twice a day by the celebrated Fort Monroe Band; nightly hops, frequent germans and balls. Safest and most delightful surf bathing on the coast; good sailing, fishing and driving. Frequent presence of foreign and American ships of war; daily inspections, drills, parades, cannon and rifle target practice. A broad expanse of salt water surrounds Old Point Comfort, hence there are no land breezes, no malaria, no hay fever, no oppressive heat. The evenings are delightful and the nights cool and refreshing. July and August are particularly pleasant and healthful. The most charming marine views in the world. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
F. N. PIKE, Manager,
june9 20t sun tue thur

CAPITOL FEMALE COLLEGE
Nos. 26, 27 and 28 Capitol ave., Atlanta, Ga.

The exercises of the college will be resumed Monday, September 2, 1889.

Faculty:—Mrs. C. D. Crawley, M. A., principal; Miss Ione Newman, M. A., elocution, calisteenics and reading; Miss Leonora Beck, M. A., Latin, Greek and French; Miss Loy McAfee, M. A., general asssstant and primary; Miss Emma Hahr, principal music department; Miss Belle Richard, assistant in music; Mrs. Hugh Angier, vocal department, Mr. Rich Cordon, art department. For particulars address the principal. aug 9—d2m

School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE School of Mines of Columbia college, New York City, will be held at the Shepard Laboratory, 68 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C., beginning on the 17th day of June. Address as above.
sun wed fri PHILIP E. CHAZAL, E. M.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY, HIGHEST AWARD at World's Exposition Book-keeping, Business, Short-hand, Type-Writing & Telegraphy taught. 1000 Students past year. 13 Teachers. 10,000 Graduates in Business. Begin Now. WILBUR R. SMITH, Pres. Lexington, Ky
aug10—d3t sat tues wky8t tpe

CINCINNATI, Walnut Hills.
Miss Nourse's'
English and French Family and Day School

Will reopen Sept. 25. Pupils join special classes or take the full course of study for University Examinations. Circulars and further information can be had at 95 Park avenue. jun22 14t sat sun

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School
FOR GIRLS.
122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.,

Mrs. H. P. LeFebvre, Principal. This school will reopen on Thursday, the 19th of September. The course of instruction embraces all the studies included in a thorough English Education, and the French and German languages are practically taught. july27 d2m wed sat

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE, Chartered and endowed by the state of Maryland. The 42d year opens Sept. 16. Board with tuition in English, French, Latin, Art and Music, per year, $225 to $250. N. C. Brooks, LL. D., Ph. D., pres. aug 10—w 4sat wed

2106 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Gibson's Family and Day School for Girls. Fall term begins Sept. 26th. Home pupils limited. Preparation for college. July2 39t tue thur sat

Notre Dame of Maryland

Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls, Embla P. O., three miles from Baltimore, Md., conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Send for catalogue.
July 27—d2m sat tue thur

MORELAND PARK
MILITARY ACADEMY,

NAER ATLANTA, GA., EXERSISES WILL BE resumed Wednesday, Sept 4.
CHAS. M. NEEL, Supt.
july16—d2m tu thursu

DECATUR FEMALE SEMINARY.
DECATUR, GA.

(Chartered with full Collegiate powers.)

First session will open Sept. 25. Principal—Mis Hopkins, recently of Virginia.

Full corps of competent assistants.

Matron—Mrs. E. G. Elyea, of Atlanta.

Expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, lights, $185.00 for entire scholastic year.

For circulars and full information apply to
REV. F. H. GAINES,
Prest. Board Trustees,
aug31-sat,tues,th-3w Decatur, Ga.

PANTOPS ACADEMY
NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.
For Boys and Young Men. Send for Catalogue.
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.
july16d18t tue thur sat

FAUQUIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES WARRENTON, VA. Opens 29th Session Sept. 12th, 1889. Situated in the Piedmont region of Va., 55 miles from Washington, on the Richmond and Danville R. R. For catalogue address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.
july 9. d 39t thur sat tues

SHORTHAND Young Men or Young Women thoroughly trained for Business Positions.
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BENN PITMAN says: *The Cincinnati School of Phonography is thorough and practical. I heartily recommend it.*
A. R. CAMPBELL, Prin. College Bldg. Cincin'ti, O. TYPE-WRITING
ma25—d3m sat tues th un

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE
16 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. JULIA R. TUTWILER AND MRS. ANNE Cabell Rust, principals. English, French and German School for young ladies and little girls. Prepares for college. Reopens fourth Wednesday in September. References: Justice John Harlan, Washington, D. C.; President D. C. Gilman and Dr. Herbert Adams, Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Skipwith Wilmer, Baltimore; Col. John Atkinson, Wilmington, N. C.; Judge W. D. Harden, Savannah; Bishop Whittle, Richmond; President Wm. Preston, Johnston, Tulane University; Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, Washington, and Lee University and Gen. A. H. Garland, Washington, D. C. For circulars, address Mrs. Julia R. Tutwiler, 16 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. july20 2mos

Washington Seminary.
Atlanta, - - Ga.

The exercises of this school resume September 12th. The Kindergarten Department is still under the wise and gentle management of Miss Anna M. Palmer. Boys under nine years old admitted.

MRS. BAYLOR STEWART,
Principal.
sep8d1w

Kentucky Military Institute
NEAR FRANKFORT: KY.

44th session begins September 9th; closes June 11th, 1890.

Full corps of professors. Special departments of engineering and chemistry and commercial course. Appropriate degrees conferred.

Officers and cadets constitute military corps. Discipline firm but kind; drill thorough and exact. No institution in this country gives the cadet the same personal, friendly care. Attention to the individual cadet is its characteristic feature.

Location long noted for healthfulness, beauty of scenery and general desirability. Buildings and grounds admirably adapted to their purpose. Property originally a health resort, known as "Franklin Springs."

☞Parents can spend vacation here with their sons.

☞Total expenses per session: For tuition, board uniform; etc., $300. Cadets can enter at any time, and charged only from date of entrance. For further information address.
D. F. BOYD, Superintendent,
june 20 3m P. O. Farmdale, Ky.

School of Physical Culture
GATE CITY GUARD ARMORY.

Those wishing to apply for membership, or to obtain information regarding the school, will please call before 10 a. m., or after 3 p. m., on September 10, 11 and 12. E. MARGUERITE LINDLEY.

Delaware, Wilmington, Franklin st.
THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND German boarding and day school for young ladies and girls reopens September 20, 1889.
aug 16-d to oct 1.

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ATHENS, GEORGIA.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. LADY teachers. All denominations represented. Board, $15 a month. No secret societies. Health record unsurpassed. Fall term commences September 25th, 1889.
MISS M. RUTHERFORD,
17jy 2m Principal.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE
MACON, GA.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS October 2d, 1889. Unsurpassed for health, safety, comfort and advantages in literature, music and art. Special rates to clubs. Address
july1—d3m W. C. BASS, Pres.

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MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
FORMERLY
MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL,
ATLANTA, GA.
OPENS SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.
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76 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.
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Mrs. G. H. DeJarnette

WILL OPEN A LIMITED SELECT SCHOOL September 11 at 19 W. Cain st. Number of pupils limited to 20. aug 18-d to oct 1

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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

The Farmers and the Tare on Cotton.

There is a good deal of discussion about the tare on cotton—but the farmers are beginning to understand it and are making it mighty plain to the rest of the world.

The Liverpool Cotton exchange, by a resolution more or less arbitrary, has been taking twenty-six pounds off the weight of every bale of cotton received in Liverpool. Part of this weight represented ties, which, of course, could not be spun; part represented bagging, which could not be spun; eight or ten pounds was estimated as the average amount of soiled or stained cotton to each bale. This has been allowed for years. Jute bagging ranges from a pound and a half to two pounds per yard. Much of the cotton is bagged in pound and a half jute, but tare is charged on all of it as if it were bagged in two pound jute. Cotton bagging weighs only three-fourths of a pound to the yard, and, therefore, in a bale bagged with cotton bagging, and weighing a fixed amount, there is about eight pounds more clean cotton than in a bale bagged with jute.

Liverpool has steadily refused to allow for this extra eight pounds of clean cotton, but insists on taking off tare precisely as if the cotton was baled in jute that weighs two pounds to the yard, instead of in cotton bagging that weighs three-fourths of a pound to the yard. Clearly every bale of cotton packed in cotton bagging yields to the spinner eight pounds more of spindle cotton then a bale packed in jute, but Liverpool won't allow it.

By the action of the convention of cotton exchanges and farmers in New Orleans, the American cotton exchanges have agreed that after the first of October they will make a difference of eight pounds a bale for every bale of cotton bagged with cotton bagging. That is clear justice and nothing more. The farmer puts eight pounds more of good cotton in a bale bagged in cotton bagging than he does in a bale bagged in jute. The spinner gets this extra eight pounds of good cotton, and it is nothing but honest and right that he should pay for it. But there has been submission to Liverpool, and Liverpool's cupidity or dishonesty has awed the American farmer and the American merchant.

At last the right course has been taken. The American farmer and the American merchant have taken out of the hands of the Liverpool exchange the right to dock each bale of cotton a purely arbitrary amount. They declared in New Orleans that in buying from the farmer a bale of cotton packed in cotton bagging they will pay him for the eight pounds more good cotton the bale contains than it would contain if it were bagged in jute. They will hold this cotton until Liverpool gives them justice—or they will insist on Liverpool buying their cotton at net weights, which, after all, is the fairest and best way to buy and to sell. We predict that Liverpool will give way and that the allowance of eight pounds extra for cotton bagging will be made. Of course the jute trust will fight it, but with the American exchanges pledged to sustain the American farmer and American product, and to protect them from injustice, we have no fears for the result. The gentlemen in New Orleans, both the farmers and the merchants, deserve the thanks of the country for their manly and resolute action.

Cotton men generally throughout the southern states announce that they will make the allowance that has been agreed upon by the exchanges in New Orleans. This is a very important announcement and we have no doubt will be followed by hundreds of others, and that by the time the first of October arrives every farmer in every market can get pay for the extra eight pounds of good cotton that is contained in a bale that is bagged with cotton bagging. THE CONSTITUTION will certainly do its utmost to bring about this just and legitimate result.

Judge and Jury.

Why do good citizens try to keep off the jury?

Somebody who has evidently suffered answers this question.

To serve on the jury a man must be upright and intelligent. But how is he treated? He is treated in a capital case like a suspected criminal. He is considered good enough to try a question of life and death. But he is locked up, shut off from visitors and newspapers, and when he gives his verdict the judge sometimes scolds him, and denounces him. All the way through a murder case an honest man on the jury is treated like a prisoner who is suspected of weakness, cowardice and corruption.

Now, it is very different with the judge. He is not guarded by a sheriff's officer. He reads the newspapers and sees his family and friends. He may make a mistake, but the jury cannot lecture him. He is supposed to be high and mighty, and incorruptible, and above criticism.

And yet, in this democratic country, it is a queer thing that the upright and intelligent juror should be treated like a convict, while another upright and intelligent man who happens to be on the bench is treated like a superior being who is incapable of doing wrong.

These may be mistaken ideas, but they are in the minds of thousands of good men, and they resent the liberty or license enjoyed by the judge and the degrading state of helplessness to which the juror is reduced. This is why solid citizens, and high-spirited, independent men shirk jury duty, and make all sorts of excuses to evade it.

Is there any remedy? Perhaps not. It may be that in the very nature of things the inconveniences suffered by jurors in capital cases are necessary evils. But the subject is a suggestive one, and furnishes something to think about.

A Voice From the West.

The editor of the Kansas City Times has been surveying the situation north and south.

As an impartial observer, his views are worth something.

The south, says the Kansas City journalist, has emerged from the reign of vandalism. Factories, plantations, mines and railroads are giving forth wealth for the nation. Colleges, schools and churches are disseminating the qualities of good citizenship.

On the other hand, the north hears the murmur of impatient anarchy.

The south may have her race problem, but she is able to deal with it. The north has something infinitely more dangerous to contend with in the shape of millions of lawless whites.

In both sections there must be a conflict between the worse and better elements of society. Such a conflict is inevitable in a land of political equality. The first duty of the hour is that the two sections should support each other in every effort to maintain law and order. Neither should weaken the other for the temporary advantage of a partisan triumph.

The western editor is on the right line. Good citizens north and south must support and encourage each other in their struggle with the different problems before them.

The southern plantations and the northern cities have a common interest in one thing—peace under the reign of law.

THE CAR STOVE will soon be getting in its deadly work.

WHEN THE HON. JOHN SULLIVAN rises to a point of order in the house, there will be a republican hegira to the cloakrooms.

IT IS A significant fact that republican papers like the Philadelphia Press, are making more fuss over the negro outrages in the south, than they did over the whipping of white people in Indiana. It is very funny.

ONE of the stories which Mr. Marion Verdery has contributed to the New York Evening Sun is entitled "An Echo of the Past," and it showns not only that Mr. Verdery is a capable writer, but that he has command of the pathetic element in fiction. It is a beautiful story.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"GATH" GOSSIPS PLEASANTLY ABOUT the late Judge Terry, Sharon and Sarah Althea. Terry was a giant who was proud of his reputation as a man killer. He killed several Mexicans. He killed Senator Broderick. When the war came on he went into the confederate army believing that he would win distinction. But he made no reputation as a soldier. He was more of a wild beast than anything else. Sharon was as bad in a different way. His mania was seduction, and his victims were southern women. He was willing at any time to spend as much as $100,000 to ruin a pretty southerner. He was first attracted to Sarah Althea because she was from Missouri, and was a typical southern beauty in outward appearance. He treated her badly, and although she failed to establish the fact that she was his wife and was entitled to his property, there is little doubt that she ought to have secured some of the old rascal's money. Sarah deserves some sympathy—the sympathy bestowed upon a tigress who has lost her mate. If she will be quiet now the world can very well afford to let her alone.

JUDGE VAN EPPS has doubtless made a mental note of the fact that, in a national religious convention of colored people a delegate from Georgia advised the negroes to carry pistols. The judge firmly believes that the chaingang is the proper place for the pistol-toter.

SEVERAL NEW ENGLAND towns have been celebrating their 250th anniversaries. They think they are pretty old, but how youthful they are compared with the cities of the old world. Take Damascus, for instance. There is no telling how old she is, but she was a city nineteen hundred years before Christ.

A PROFESSOR IN a New York medical college, speaking of pneumonia to his class, recently said: "I assure you, gentlemen, that half of the cases which you will be called upon to treat will get well in spite of your remedies."

THE LATE STORM BRINGS out an emphatic restatement of the fact that the New Jersey coast is slowly but surely sinking. Long Branch and Cape May will some day be swallowed by the ocean.

MISS CLARA BOLL, of Canton, Ohio, supposed that she was troubled with catarrh. Her doctor examined her, and removed several bone buttons from her nose. The young lady had forced the buttons up her nostrils when a child, and had forgotten all about them.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

WALES.—The prince of Wales has settled a big question. He has decided to wear three shirt studs instead of two.

ISAACS.—Sir Henry Isaacs will be the third Jewish lord mayor of London.

NORWOOD.—Joe Howard pronounces ex-Senator Norwood's novel, "Plutocracy," a good book full of interest.

BOULANGER.—Boulanger's wife opposed a separation when the general asked for one because she wanted to take care of him in his old age.

MOORE.—Second Lieutenant Michael Moore, on the retired list, is the oldest army officer. He was born in 1796.

LINCOLN.—Robert Lincoln has never been known to refer to any event in his father's career.

POTTER.—It is said that Mr. James Brown Potter has less personal knowledge of his wife's movements than any man in New York.

DR. LEE RETURNS

And is Met at the Depot By Delegations From His Church.

Dr. J. W. Lee, who has been spending a three months' vacation in Europe, arrived in Atlanta last night on the 9:40 Air-Line train.

When the train rolled into the carshed last night it was immediately surrounded by a large delegation of ladies and gentlemen from Dr. Lee's church, and also a delegation from the Young Peoples' league of Trinity church.

Dr. Lee stepped from the sleeper right into their midst, but his appearance was so changed that he was not recognized for a few moments. His beard was gone—he left it in Switzerland—and his cheeks were so round and ruddy that it was only after he had spoken and began a general handshaking that his people were sure it was really their beloved pastor.

Some time was occupied in congratulations and greetings, but finally the party got started, and the doctor went to his home on Peters street, where his wife, who was prevented from being at the depot, was awaiting him.

Dr. Lee, in reply to an inquiry, stated that he had ahd a most pleasant and profitable trip, the only unpleasant incident being the return voyage, on which he experienced a heavy storm.

Looking to Adjournment.

The following resolution was introduced in the senate the other day by Senator S. R. Harris, and referred to the committee on rules;

Resolved by the senate, That on and after the 20th September, 1889, there shall be no new bills introduced in the senate of the present legislature without unanimous consent of the senate to do so.

Resolved further, That the senate take into consideration the necessary and important business that is now before the legislature, taking also into consideration the necessity of an early adjournment of the present legislature.

"After Dark."

From the New York Telegram.

"A young man, W. A. Brady, has done what a number of managers thought was impracticable. He has put Dion Boucicault's play "After Dark" on at a city theater and kept it there for two weeks to profitable business. The first week of the run at Mr. Miner's People's the seating capacity of the theater was tested at each evening performance, and the attendance during the week now ending has been unexpectedly large. The scenic adjuncts of the play and the specialty features of the Concert hall scene have given a considerable renewal of interest to the story, and the acting of the company engaged in the performance has been, on the whole, splendid.

WILL FIND TRUE BILLS.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE EAST POINT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. E. C. Bruffey Was Sent to Jail by Judge Clarke for Refusing to Answer the Grand Jury Questions.

The grand jury is still hammering away at the East Point whipping investigation.

All day yesterday, until late in the afternoon, the jury was in session, and the names of four Atlanta men are said to be in the first special presentments.

It is not positively known that true bills have been found against these gentlemen, but the fact that their names appear as a special presentment indicates that they are at least liable to be indicted.

Other presentments will be made this morning, and as the solicitor has been requested to have the papers in readiness upon the re-assembling of the jury at nine o'clock, it is thought that true bills have been found against some of those who were at East Point.

A WITNESS CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

A sensation was created yesterday morning by the refusal of Mr. E. C. Bruffey to answer a question put to him by the solicitor.

Mr. Bruffey wrote the account of the whipping which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION the following morning, and the jury, supposing that he knew the participants, summoned him to appear and testify. Mr. Bruffey, as it is learned from Judge Clarke's ruling, after telling in a general way all he knew about the whipping, refused to answer the question:

"Was T. P. Aldridge in the party that did the whipping?"

Mr. Bruffey replied positively that he did not identify any one of the party, and refused to answer directly "Yes" or "No."

The jury insisted that he did, and finally drew up an order requiring Mr. Bruffey to appear before Judge Marshall J. Clarke, to show cause why he should not be held for contempt.

Judge Clarke set the case for hearing at three o'clock. At that time Mr. Bruffey appeared, and after hearing his statement and other evidence the judge decided that he was guilty of contempt and sentenced him to serve fifteen days in the county jail.

Mr. Bruffy was at once turned over to the sheriff, and late in the evening was taken to the jail, where he remained all night. When asked why he refused to answer Solicitor Hill's question, Mr. Bruffey said that he could not answer what he did not know, and, therefore, was unable to state under oath who was or was not in the party that did the whipping.

The jury will take the matter up again this morning, and the air is full of rumors as to who will likely be indicted.

Several of the whipped negroes were before the jury yesterday, and descriptions were furnished of some of those who engaged in the affair.

The general impression is that the grand jury is getting at the bottom of the matter, and that the perpetrators will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Rev. W. J. Scott and Dr. J. G. Armstrong at the Second Baptist Church.

Last evening at the Second Baptist church W. J. Scott delivered his beautiful lecture on the life and character of Edgar Allan Poe, before a select and highly appreciative audience.

The lecture was delivered last spring at the First Methodist church and created a profound interest among the reading people of Atlanta.

It has been so much commented on since that time that Dr. Scott was induced to deliver it again last night.

The lecturer treats of Poe as a romance writer, a critic and a poet. In every phase of his character the lecturer regards him as superior to all his contemporaries.

Striking parallels are drawn between Poe and a number of Amerizan writers who were at the zenith of their popularity when Poe's star blazed like a meteor in the heavens, only to fade ere his days had numbered the accorded length of manhood's prime.

As a romance writer the lecturer considers Poe preeminent, and dwells especially on "the Gold-bug," a story that created a sensation in two continents, along with the "Murders in the Rue Morgue," and other fanciful creations of the author's genius.

Several instances are recalled where Poe, as a critic, annihilated plagiarists and poetasters.

As a poet, the lecturer considers him the prince of American poets, the various masterpieces of his genius are touched upon, illustrated by extract from some of his best poems.

As a man, the lecturer describes him as polished and cultivated, an elegant conversationalist, and a man that was true to all his engagements.

Dr. Scott's lecture was received with the appreciative applause that it so well deserves, as a just and generous desertation on the life and work of the first of southern writers and the peer of any of the American poets.

Dr. J. G. Armstrong recited "The Conquered Banner," at the opening of the lecture, and it is hardly possible that there has ever been a finer rendition of this exquisite poem, or a finer recitation of any sort delivered before an Atlanta audience.

Dr. Armstrong was in his happiest mood, and when, in the middle of the lecture, Dr. Scott paused and asked him to recite "Annabel Lee," Dr. Armstrong charmed the audience with the affecting poem delivered in his superb style.

But to cap the climax, after the lecture was over, Dr. Armstrong arose and delivered "The Raven" in a way that thrilled every heart in the audience. He seemed to be in perfect sympathy with the subject, and his recitation of Poe's masterpiece will be long remembered by those who listened to Dr. Armstrong last night.

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Rev. Dr. Barrett Delivers an Interesting Lecture on Some European Scenes.

The rooms of the St. Andrews brotherhood in the basement of St. Luke's cathedral were crowded last night to hear the Rev. Dr. Barrett deliver a lecture on "The Land of the Midnight Sun."

In an interesting way Dr. Barrett took his audience to the far northern lands of Europe from where he has recently returned. He painted word pictures of the cities of Denmark and Norway and told of the Loffoden islands, where he met the great artist, Berg, whose pictures took the prize last year at the Paris salon. He said that Berg told him that he found the winter months, when everything was frozen solid and the lands were swept by the icy winter winds, far more beautiful than the summer time.

The fishermen of these islands, Dr. Barrett said, led a life of incredible hardships and 500 of them had been known to perish during one storm.

The great Spartesian glascier was next described and them Dr. Barrett described a camp of Laplanders. He told how they sewed their clothes on their bodies and never took them off; how they lived in little earthen huts, and how they occasionally got drunk.

After speaking of Hammerfest, the most northern city of the world where Dr. Barrett and his party arrived on the centennial aniversary the lecturer carried his audience to the North Cape, the most northern point of Europe, and in a few graphic sentences he told of his feelings as he stood on the summit of this high elevation and looked across the vast Arctic ocean with the sun shining as brightly at midnight as in the middle of the day. He said that visitors in the northern climes were ept to become a trifle quarrelsome from staying awake all night and only sleeping at occasional intervals with their clothes on. On the return trip Dr. Barrett described Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, which he said was the most beautiful city of Europe. Next Friday night he will lecture on Russia in the same rooms.

OUT AT PIEDMONT.

Everything in Excellent Shape for the Fair —Worth Looking at.

The exposition grounds—rather Piedmont park—are increasing in beauty every day.

Workmen have been busy for some weeks getting things in shape for the exposition, and the result is that the grounds and building are in beautiful condition.

The park never was prettier. In the days that intervene between now and the opening of the gates of the great exposition, this will doubtless be even prettier. It is a veritable park, and worth looking at.

Death of Mrs. George W. Crusselle.

The death of Mrs. George W. Crusselle, yesterday, was a peculiarly sad one. She had been ill only a short time and two days ago was supposed to be out of danger. Before her marriage Mrs. Crusselle was Miss Olivia V. Macy. She was a charming and accomplished lady, of many lovable and Christian traits of character, and during her short wedded life of fourteen months her devotion to her husband filled his life with sunshine. Mr. Crusselle is overwhelmed with grief, and has the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Death of Little John Miller.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Miller was taken suddenly ill and died yesterday of cholera infantum. The baby was named after its father, and was ten months and twenty days old. The bereaved parents receive the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends.

ALABAMA'S FARMERS.

THEIR STRUGGLE THROUGH DARKNESS TO LIGHT.

The Various Agricultural and Labor Movements Which Have Evoluted Into the Present Gigantic Organization.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 13.—[Special.] The Farmers' Alliance of Alabama is thoroughly organized.

It is the strongest and most successful organization of workingmen in the state.

While the Knights of Labor and other organizations of workingmen have been torn by internal dissensions in their ranks and lost in numbers and influence, the farmers have gone along quietly and have constanly gained in membership, capital and influence.

The alliance is now firmly established

IN EVERY COUNTY

in the state and is constantly growing.

The prejudice against the organization which for a time retarded its growth has been entirely overcome and the farmers all over the state are eager to join the alliance, as they see the good results of this banding together of working men for the battle with capital and trusts.

The fight against the bagging trust made by the Alabama alliance brought in thousands of new members. In this organization and by the united action proposed by it the farmers saw their only chance of a successful fight against the trust. After the meeting of the state alliance last spring, at which it was determined to make a fight against the jute bagging trust, the membership of the alliance in that state increased very rapidly.

Dr. J. S. Bird, president of the Alliance exchange, was a member of the last Alabama legislature and made an enviable record for himself. He is a successful farmer and a gentleman of education and intelligence.

The executive committee of

THE STATE ALLIANCE

is composed of some of the most successful and intelligent farmers in the state.

Last spring the alliance decided to open a state exchange or purchasing agency through which merchandise and farm implements are purchased for cash for all county alliances. The benefit of this arrangement is that the exchange purchases goods in quantity and at wholesale prices and sell sthem to the county and local alliances at the wholesale price. This arrangement saves every member of the alliance several dollars annually. As the goods are all bought for cash there are no debts and mortgages. The state exchange has been located at Montgomery, but finding it impossible to handle all the business there to the best advantage, a purchasing agency was recently established in this city.

When it was decided to use cotton bagging in the fight against the jute bagging trust the Alabama alliance wisely decided to build factories for the manufacture of the cotton bagging. The town of Florence offered liberal inducements for the location of a bagging factory and the first one was established there. It is now in successful operation and has a capacity of

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS PER DAY,

and other factories will be built in different parts of the state.

The Alabama alliance has an organ. A weekly newspaper devoted entirely to the interests of the alliance will be published at Montgomery. H. S. McCall, an experienced newspaper man, will edit the paper, and it will be under the direction and control of the executive committee. All official business and information will be published in this journal, and a paying circulation is assured. The outfit is the property of the alliance.

The alliance will arrange to handle cotton so as to avoid the commissions and other expenses of the cotton factors, merchants and other middle men. The

BUILDING OF SMALL FACTORIES

has also received the attention of the alliance. A guano factory and a cotton seed oil mill will be built at Montgomery, and as fast as possible small cotton factories and other manufacturing concerns will be established at different points. The plan of the alliance is to locate these industries in various sections of the state in order that the benefits may be equally distributed.

The membership of the alliance in Alabama is now about 125,000, and it is expected it will reach 150,000 by January 1, 1890. Lecturers and organizers are employed who canvass the state and explain the purpose of the organization wherever it is unknown,

The efforts of certain labor agitators to drag the alliance into politics failed signally, and no further efforts in that direction will be made soon. The alliance people

WILL TAKE AN INTEREST

in the election of men who are at least kindly disposed towards the farmers, but the wise leaders will see to it that it is not merged into a political organization.

Owing to the work of the alliance, there will be little jute bagging used in Alabama this year, and the farmers will receive as much or more for their cotton than they did last season.

Another thing the alliace has in view is the establishment of a bank, in which all the members of the organization in the state will be stockholders. An assessment of $2 on each of the 125,000 members would give the bank a capital of $250,000, which could be easily increased to one million, if necessary. No definite plan has yet been agreed upon, but the proposed bank will no doubt be established in the near future, and its object will be to loan money to farmers at legal rates of interest and thus enable them to keep out of the clutches of the Shylock-advancing merchant, and the proposition meets with much favor among the members of the alliance.

ALABAMA IS PLEASED.

With the Action of the Tare Convention in New Orleans.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 13.—[Special.]—Your correspondent called on Dr. Bird, president of the alliance exchange, this morning and asked him how the alliance was pleased with the action of the conference of cotton exchanges in reference to cotton bagging.

Dr. Bird said:

"As I understand the published report it is entirely satisfactory. The tare fixed is actual tare, as nearly as it can be determined, and if anything it is a little better than the alliance asked.

"This question of using cotton bagging is now on a equal footing with the jute article, and there is no reason why it should not come into general use.

"We have no trouble in selling cotton bagging here. In fact we would sell more if we had it, and, strange to say, we have as many calls from farmers not members of the alliance. We don't have to store a day but ship out just as fast as we receive it."

She Took Poison.

Gussie Fry, a mulatto girl occupying a room over John M. Smith's carriage store, on Forsyth street, swallowed an ounce phial of laudanum about 8:30 last night.

From all that could be gathered she had a falling out with a white lover, and persuaded a negro named Frank to go to a drugstore and purchase her a bottle of laudanum. When he returned with the drug she swallowed the contents. Help was summoned, and she was kept pretty well exercised until Dr. Dan Howell arrived.

Dr. Howell brought her around, and she was resting well at midnight.

Sent to Jail.

Yesterday evening Wesley Todd was sent to jail on a charge of attempting an outrage on a little negro girl in Talbot's alley some time ago.

Wesley is a very old negro, and he says that the little girl was trying to get some apples out of his pockets and he threatened her, in a joking way, to "knock her head off." He says the mother got mad about him, and that was why she brought the charge of assault.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Entertained Their Friends at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms—Other News About People.

There has never been a lovelier scene in Atlanta than that presented by the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association last evening. The occasion was a rainbow reception, and to say that it was a brilliant success in every particular is but expressing the sentiments of all who attended.

The entire second floor was thrown open, and each room was brilliantly lighted and decorated. At the entrance, in the main hall, was a large rainbow, made of bunting and flowers. I was stretched from one side of the hall to the other, and at either end there were placed beautiful stands, representing "Sunshine" and "Shadow," and over which presided lovely little misses, who acted as fortune tellers. They were Miss Eva Bell, as "Sunshine," and Miss Lula Bell Hemphill, as "Shadow." Both these charming little fairies did their parts beautifully, adding greatly to the success and pleasure of the occasion.

The large hall was used as the refreshment room, and was draped with ribbon of all colors. There were seven tables, each representing a color of the rainbow. The tables were arranged directly beneath the chandeliers, and each light was of a corresponding color to that of the table under it.

Two ladies, with two young lady assistants, presided at each table, and the ladies were attired in all the colors of the rainbow. They were:

Red—Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, assisted by Misses Sadie Blount and Emma Tuller.

Orange—Mrs. Horace Smith and Mrs. C. W. Motes, assisted by Misses Hardin and Newton.

Yellow—Mrs. W. S. Bell and Mrs. O. H. Jones, assisted by Misses Bessie Jones and Mamie Hemphill.

Blue—Mrs. R. H. Richards and Mrs. C. A. Licklider, assisted by Misses Jones and Jessie Muse.

Green—Mrs. W. F. Trenny, assisted by Misses Gertrude Merchant and Florence Force.

Indigo—Mrs. T. S. Mitchell and Mrs. Frank Rice, assisted by Misses Mary Motes and Fannie Smith.

Violet—Mrs. Jarvis and Mrs. D. E. Luther, assisted by Misses Kate Sprenger and Lou Sharp.

The costumes of the young ladies, and the older ones as well, were all beautiful and becoming, making a picture than which a more lovely and enchanting has rarely ever been beheld in Atlanta.

The parlors were crowded all evening, and the Ladies' auxiliary, by whom the entertainment was gotten up, deserves a high compliment for the success that was so brilliantly achieved through its efforts.

⁂

On Wednesday night, at the Chattahoochee house of West Point, one of the most delightful germans of the season was danced. It was led by Mr. Frank Lanier, Jr., of this city, and Miss Orrie Tuggle, of LaGrange. A great many new figures were introduced in a faultless manner. Those in attendance were Mr. J. H. Smith and Miss Maude Tompkins, of Grantville; Mr. Phil Lanier and Miss Rubie Ware, of LaGrange; Mr. Alfred Harrington and Miss Fannie Cox, of LaGrange; Mr. Jim Lanier and Miss Maggie Tuggle, of LaGrange; Mr. Frank Lanier, Jr., and Miss Orrin Tuggle, of LaGrange; Mr. T. K. Smith and Miss Mary Lyon, of Atlanta; Mr. John Renfro, of Opelika, and Miss Fannie May Burke, of LaGrange; Mr. Will Hagedorn and Miss Peore Crawford; Mr. Tom Barker, of LaFayette, and Miss Annie Robinson; Mr. George Winston and Miss Estelle Lanier; Mr. Fred Shaefer and Miss Maggie Croft; Professor J. A. B. Hull and Miss Ella Fowler, of Selma; Mr. Willie Freeman and Miss Mattie Lou Roby; Mr. Wilfred Higginbotham and Miss Effie Woodyard; Mr. Allen Johnson and Miss Mary Belle Lanier.

The LaGrange young ladies were chaperoned by Mrs. Whitfield. On the whole, it was unanimously declared one of the most pleasant affairs ever given in West Point.

⁂

SEWANEE, Tenn., September 12.—[Special.] The largest social event Sewanee has witnessed in a long time was the marriage, at half past six o'clock this morning, of Rev. A. E. Cornish, of Graniteville, S. C., to Miss Sallie Fairbanks, daughter of Major G. R. Fairbanks, of Sewane. The marriage rite was performed by Bishop Quintard in St. Augustine's chapel, in the presence of many friends, including students of the university here. After a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, the happy pair were driven to the depot, where a special train was in readiness to convey them down the mountain, and at Cowan Mr. and Mrs. Cornish boarded the southbound train. They go to the home of the groom in South Carolina.

Miss Fairbanks was one of the loveliest of Sewanee's young ladies, and is a sister of the late wife of Rev. Charles M. Beckwith, who, together with his wife, was so well known in Atlanta, Mr. Cornish is a graduate of Sewanee and is rapidly becoming known as a most prominent clergyman of the Palmetto state.

⁂

Miss Leila Venable met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon, while driving on Fourth avenue. She was driving along quietly, when one of the springs of the dog cart broke and allowed one side of the vehicle to drop down. The sudden jolt threw Miss Venable to the pavement, and when she tried to rise she found she could not do so. The accident occurred near the home of her brother, Hon. Will Venable, and she was quickly moved there. Dr. Westmoreland was summoned and he found that her ankle was fractured. Everything possible was done and last night Miss Venable was resting easily.

⁂

BARNESVILLE, Ga., September 12.—[Special.] At the residence of the bride's father, on Zebulon street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Miss Zoda Dumas was united in marriage with Mr. W. I. Brown, of Montezuma. The bride is one of Barnesville's sweetest young ladies, and the groom is a prominent merchant of Montezuma. They were both fortunate in their choice of a life-long partner. They left at once for their home in Montezuma.

⁂

The friends of Mrs. Marcelle Rhodes will be pleased to know that she has returned to her home in Atlanta, after a three month's absence in Gainesville, Ga., where, under Dr. Bailey's care, she has been restored to health.

⁂

Miss Phebe Ellis leaves for Athens soon, where she will take a post-graduate course. It will be remembered that Miss Ellis shared the first honor with Miss Pearl Broyles last year at the Lucy Cobb institute.

⁂

Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore has gone to Sheffield, Alabama, to visit her mother. Miss Moore and Miss Mannie Moore are still guests of the Kimball, being chaperoned by Mrs. Dorgan, of Mobile.

⁂

Miss Lola Small has returned to the city from Columbia. Tenn., where she has been attending school, on the account of the severe illness of her little brother, Bobbie.

⁂

Professor Agostini has returned to the city and will give an opening soiree at Concordia hall this afternoon at four o'clock. The public is invited to attend.

⁂

Miss May Comer, a beautiful and accomplished young lady from Paoli, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. D. D. Quillian, at 196 Whitehall street.

⁂

Miss Ida Manghum left on Thursday for Macon, much to the regret of her many friends, whom she won by her grace, beauty and charm of manner.

⁂

Mrs. Dr. D. D. Quillian, after spending the summer in the mountains of north Georgia, has returned to her home, 196 Whitehall street.

⁂

Mrs. Boggs, Mrs. O'Donoghue and Miss Gertie Douglass, of Savannah, are stopping at 25 and 27 Wheat street.

⁂

Mrs. E. R. Griggs, of Dawson, Ga., is in the city, the guests of Mrs. S. C. Long, at 20 East Cain street.

⁂

Messrs. Will Ellis and Tom Felder will leave for Athens to-day. Both of these very popular young men will be sadly missed by a host of friends.

⁂

Mr. John Swift's charming little daughter Lena, has quite recovered from an attack of fever.

⁂

Mr. James B. Nevin, of Rome, is visiting Mr. Will Ellis, on Washington street.

⁂

Miss Maggie Hines, of Washington, Ga., is visiting friends at 25 Wheat street.

⁂

The G. R. P. club gave one of its delightful dances last evening.

⁂

Mr. Yancey Harris, of Athens, is visiting Mr. Nash Broyles.

⁂

Mr. John Kimball left for Auburn yesterday.

THE WILD WEST SHOW

HAS BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION.

Comanche Bill and Pawnee Bill With Their Combination Will Be Here—The Contract Closed for the Great Show.

Opens October 7th.—*If Governor Hill comes to the exposition as promised, Cleveland day will be done over again.*—Closes November 10th.

Atlanta never gets left.

About three weeks ago the exposition closed a contract with the Wild West Show, then exhibiting in Philadelphia, for the four weeks of the exposition. A very large price was named in the contract. Mr. Cohen was sent by the exposition to Philadelphia to examine the show in person, and pronounced it first-class in every respect. It was then accepted as one of the big cards of the exposition.

On last Monday a telegram was received that the Wild West show had disbanded. It was a combination of the shows of Comanche Bill and Pawnee Bill. These two western gentlemen having the imperious tempers of the untrammelled section from which they come, could not agree and a disbandment was the result. The Indians, under a contract with the government, were about to be shipped back to the reservation. Mr. Cohen was sent by the first train to Gloucester City, N. J., where the waring factions awaited him.

The result was that on yesterday he bought the entire show for the use of the exposition and held it during the flood, which for the past week has desolated the Jersey coast. The water was six feet deep in Mr. Cohen's hotel, while he negotiated with the government agent, who holds the Indians, and with the two Mr. Bills who own the show. The Indians and cowboys, occupying three cars, with six cars of stock and equipments, will leave Philadelphia tonight, and will reach Atlanta on Monday. They then will be put into close quarters and held until the exposition opens, when the Wild West show will break upon the public in all its novelty and grandeur.

In the meantime any one desiring a gentle and tractable servant, male or female, will find the exposition in possession of a choice selection of Sioux, Appaches, Pawnees, Comanches and Cherokees. When Atlanta advertises anything she is going to have it if it remains on top of the ground.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

A Lawyer's Hall.—Mr. R. L. Sibley has been at work on an enterprise in the shape of a hall for lawyer's offices, to be located near the courthouse. He has obtained the signatures of a great many of the leading lawyers of the city who will occupy offices in the building so soon as it is completed.

The hall will probably be located on a vacant corner near the courthouse, and a gentleman of means has agreed to put up the building if there is a sufficient guarantee that the offices will be taken. A part of the scheme is to have a fine library in the building, to which the lawyers are to have free access.

The Central's Sidetracks.—When the Atlanta division of the Central railroad sent in their yearly tax returns several weeks ago, they omitted to mention any sidetracks, When Comptroller Wright called the road's attention to the oversight the officials remembered having some sidetracks between Atlanta and Macon. The road has sent in an amended report comprising twenty miles of side tracks valued at $80,000.

Cotton Cloth If Possible.—Locust Grove shipped five bales of new cotton to Atlanta Thursday. It was all done up in jute bagging, owing to the inability of Mr. Arch Brown, the grower, to procure cotton bagging. It arrived in Atlanta over the East Tennessee road too late last night to be marketed. It will, however, be sold today. Mr. Brown states that the farmers about Locust Grove will use cotton bagging for their crop whenever it can be procured.

The Circus is Coming.—The first installment of circus material of the season has reached Atlanta in the shape of a car load of printing material warning the people that the day is not far distant when Sells & Barrett's circus will soon pay to City Clerk Woodward the two hundred dollars which allows them to show in Atlanta. The Sells Brothers' show has visited Atlanta upon several occasions and has never failed to please. This new organization has never been here, but comes highly recommended.

To Meet Today.—The meeting of the Atlanta Horticultural society this morning will be very interesting. Besides a paper on chrysanthemums, other subjects will be discussed.

Interesting Meetings.—The revival services at the Hunter street Christian church grow in interest. They are held every evening and will be during the next week. Rev. T. M. Harris, the pastor, is conducting them, and several additions to the church have been made already.

A Change of Base.—The office of the Atlanta Automatic Refrigerating company has been moved to the storeroom until recently occupied by George E. Hoppie & Co.

WEST END NOTES.

Rev. S. Z. Jameson went to Westminster, S. C., yesterday to conduct the funeral service of a relative. He will return today accompanied by his family, who have been spending the summer in that place.

Mrs. W. L. Stanton will return to LaGrange tomorrow, and will resume her duties in the Southern Baptist Female college next Monday. She made many warm friends in West End, during her short stay here, who will give her a cordial welcome whenever it is convenient for her to return.

The West End Baptist church is nearing completion. In a few more days of good weather all outside work will be done, and the inside will be plastered and ready for the finishing touches. Besides being handsome, it is one of the most substantial buildings in the county. The work has been immediately under the supervision of Mr. O. I. Culberson, chairman of the building committee, and well have his duties been performed. Not only the Baptists, but all the people of the town are proud of the building, and nearly all of them have contributed toward its erection. West End may be behind others, barrooms and some other minor points of interest, but she stands square up in the front rank in churches and good schools. West End will flourish in or out of Atlanta. No wonder Atlanta, including Mayor Glenn, wants to scoop her in.

THEY ARE LAWS NOW.

Governor Gordon yesterday signed the following acts:

An act to create a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Hancock, approved October 5, 1886.

An act to encourage and authorize the construction of telegraph lines in the state of Georgia and conferring certain privileges and powers on the owners.

An act to amend section 10 of an act incorporating the town of Eastman.

An act to amend sections 10 and 18 of the act incorporating the town of Chauncy.

An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Chauncy.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Eastman, in the county of Dodge.

An act to invest Milton Hitch, a minor of the county of Brooks, with all the rights and privileges of an adult.

An act to establish a system of public schools in the city of Conyers.

An act to authorize the establishment of a system of public schools in the town of Decatur.

An act to require the owners of horses, mules, cows, hogs, sheep, goats, and cattle of all kinds, to prevent the same from running at large, whether inclosed or unninclosed, in the 961 G. M., Schley county.

An act to incorporate the Melon Belt Railroad company of Brooks county.

An act to prevent the sale or manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors within three miles of Mt. Olivet Methodist church in Banks county.

An act to provide for the transfer of misdemeanor cases which are now pending, or which may hereafter arise, in the superior court of Stewart county to the county court of said county.

An act to amend section VII of an act approved December 8th, 1888, entitled an act, to create a board of commissioners of roads and revenues in the county of Stewart, so as to increase the pay of the clerk of said board.

An act to provide the payments of the insolvent criminal costs in the clerk and sheriff of the superior court of the county of Columbia, when there is no fund or sufficient fund arising from fines and forfeitures.

An act to require the owners of horses, mules, cows, sheep, hogs and other stock of all kinds from running at large upon the lands of another in the first district, and a portion of the second and ninth districts of Dooly county.

Governor Gordon went to his farm in Taylor county and will return Monday.

BACK FROM NEW ORLEANS

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON AND COLONEL LIVINGSTON

Issue a Card in Which They Make Valuable Suggestions—Commissioner Henderson Talks.

Commissioner J. T. Henderson, and President of the Alliance L. F. Livingstone are back from New Orleans and issue the following joint letter to the cotton raisers of Georgia will be read with great interest by those to whom it is addressed and by thousands of others:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 13, 1889.—Editors Constitution: The action taken at New Orleans on the 11th inst. by the convention composed of delegates from the cotton exchanges of the United States agreeing that all cotton should be priced and sold net, and fixing the tare at twenty-four pounds on each bale covered in jute, and sixteen pounds on each bale covered in cotton standard bagging, three-fourths pounds per yard, by their action is to become operative on and after the 1st day of October next, which will avail to every farmer selling cotton on or after that date covered in cotton bagging fourteen pounds per bale over the present tare allowed, and this at ten cents per pound makes a net gain of $1.40 per bale. Also, cotton covered with jute a gain of six pounds per bale, at 10 cents, or a gain of 60 cents per bale. This on a crop of 7,500,000 bales, estimated crop for 1889, is $6,100,000, or a gain of $2,800,000 on 2,000,000 bales covered in cotton, and $3,800,000 on 5,500,000 bales covered in jute. Now, will not all cotton producers fall into line at once and back up this liberal and just action on the part of the cotton exchanges? From October 1st, no man need complain of loss on cotton covered in cotton, and all using jute can thank this noble body of men for the gain of 60 cents per bale on cotton thus covered.

All papers friendly please copy.

J. T. HENDERSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.
L. F. LIVINGSTON,
President Georgia Farmers' Alliance.

Commissioner Henderson Talks.

"I had no idea how hot a place could be till I got to New Orleans," said Judge Henderson yesterday.

He had just returned from the crescent city and was still perspiring from the remembrance of what he had passed through.

"I found all the cotton exchanges, with one or two exceptions, willing and waiting for some adjustment of the tare question. We accomplished even more than we expected and the new arrangement will go into operation October 1st. I think it ought to be done at once. I am particularly anxious that the cotton men of Atlanta should put the new plan into effect at once because delay will give other cotton points a chance, and I feel confident that some of these places will make an immediate application of the new system, and it will give them an immense advantage with the farmers. The new system provides only for the reduction of tare in America. We take the tare off here and pay the farmer for the net cotton. The Liverpool men can do as they please about it. I think it would be the part of prudence for the producer to hold up their cotton until the rule goes legally into effect, unless the buyers are willing to comply with the provisions in advance. This arrangements will save the farmers of the south somewhere in the neighborhood of six millions of dollars on this season's cotton."

Colonel Livingstone at New Orleans.

The speech of Colonel L. F. Livingstone president of the Georgia Alliance, as given at length in the New Orleans Picayune, is reproduced here. Colonel Livingstone was introduced by Commissioner Kalb, of Alabama, who stated that the farmers had selected Colonel Livingstone to speak for them upon the question of bagging and tare. The Picayune

Colonel Livingston, a tall, determined-looking man, smooth of face except for a gray chin beard, a perfect type of the intelligent southern farmer, addressed the convention at length from the farming and alliance standpoint. He said he was thankful for the opportunity to discuss the question and thankful to President Thomas, of the New Orleens cotton exchange, for the fair and equitable resolutions submitted. If the farmers know their own hearts, all they ask is justice. All they want is fairness in this matter. This has been a troublesome question and is likely to be for some time to come. For twenty-five years

THE COTTON PRODUCER

has not had one word to say about tare, time of delivering cotton, or anything else about his product. They have gone on that line about as long as they intend to. They do not threaten and do not want to fight. They want to meet the buyers just on the basis of fairness the New York gentlemen spoke of, and congratulated themselves upon the opportunity afforded to talk the matter over. Both sides are interested in it, and he wished the European parties were here too.

He sketched the reason why farmers put their cotton in cotton cloth. The idea of five or six millions of dollars going out of the south annually to pay for jute bagging. The farmers were impoverished by the late war, and were left at

THE BOTTOM OF A RUGGED HILL.

They have been pulling up that hill for twenty-five years with their mouths closed upon the cotton question. They have made but little clear money out of cotton. They don't say the merchants have made it. They don't know who did, but there has been a wonderful profit in it for somebody. The farmers do not come with grasping arms, but to build up their own section they must shape their course as they have. They teach it everywhere until public opinion is so educated as to enforce their demands. More than a year ago, in connection with other gentlemen, he had met a committee of

THE JUTE COMBINE,

or trust, as it is called, at Birmingham, and they had a long conference. The speaker went over the whole grounds with the jute men and then asked them the question: "If you were cotton producers what would you do?" One man was frank enough to admit that he would use cotton bagging. It is to the interest of the south to use it. The "dog tail" cotton, which is usually deducted from the value of the crop, amounting to some 125,000 bales, can be taken for bagging, and thus enhance the value of the remainder of the crops. The merchant and spinner cannot be hurt much by high cotton. If it would not hurt them to have the farmers use cotton bagging, but help the whole country, he did not see why the exchanges on this side of the water should hesitate on the question of tare. The money should be left in the south. He could understand why

EUROPE OPPOSES COTTON BAGGING,

as England controls the jute trade. The exchanges should not hesitate any longer. All the delegates, from north and south, are citizens of one country live under one flag, and the farmers ask that the delegates stand by them and help them get rid of this trouble which put them solely and last in the hands of a foreign country.

Mr. Livingston said that he was surprised to see Galveston, Tex., not represented. Georgia, his own state, was ably represented in the person of the chairman of the convention, who was competent to speak for the state. The farmers only asked the convention to do what is right. He would be ashamed that the alliance submitted a proposition that was not right. There is not a bag or tierce of sugar sold in New Orleans but what its tare is marked on its face. Is it strange that the cotton farmers ask that the tare on a bale of cotton follow it to Europe? New York has struck the key-note. All the farmers want is net cotton and

A FAIR CHANCE IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

They don't want the markets interfered with by Europeans. He had no sympathy with Europeans anyhow. If all the money is spent in building up here, the cotton producer might afford a margin.

The farmers of this country will one day take the matter in hand, and when they do it will be in the rough, uncouth way in which they are in the habit of doing things. But they always work on a straight line. They have a right to say that they should receive a reasonable profit on cotton. They don't dictate the price but it is not at all impossible that they will not do it, and if the worst comes to the worst, they will do it.

The farmers are hard pressed to get cotton bagging.

THE LANE MILLS AND OTHERS

are far behind in their orders. There are other mills in Alabama and Georgia, but it is claimed that some of these do not make the bagging up to the standard. The farmers may have let off some stuff too light and flimsy, but it is not to the interest of the cotton producer to put such stuff on bales. In the contracts with the Lane and other mills they require a standard, and it is not their fault if they have failed in some instances.

If three-quarters of a pound to the yard is not sufficient, it can be made heavier. They thought it sufficient to bear shipping and handling. All they want is what is right. If the jute covering of a bale weighs 25 pounds, and cotton bagging only 11¾ pounds, the man doesn't live but must confess that more should be paid for the cotton covered bale. Nobody has a right to ask

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

The farmers are poor. They are now making an effort to get out of their poverty; and if the American exchanges are willing to help them they are glad to find it out.

The exchanges should not be dictated to by Europe. If they pass this resolution, even though Europe resist, the time must come when it will take the cotton. It has got to take the cotton, and there is no use bothering about it. Europe may block up the market for a while, but it will pay the tare and more, too, after the delay. America has nothing to risk by it, and England all. If the farmers are benefitted by the proposed change the whole country will be benefitted. No one section is damaged without all the rest feeling it.

The speaker said that his order is secret, but he represents all the alliances when he says their fight is not on the exchanges. The alliances are willing to lock hands with them on the proposition submitted. The farmers are going to have equity in this business. He would not be dishonest enough to say that they will lie down and take any terms Europe dictates. They might have to submit for one season, but

THEIR TIME WILL COME.

President Tobin interrupted the gentleman by saying that Europe was divided on the tare question.

Mr. Livingstone replied that he was glad to hear it.

He said, in conclusion, that the farmers hated ambiguity, and whether the convention decides for or against them that its action be plain and unmistakable.

Every alliance in the state and country is solid on the question. The alliance is strong now, having united with other orders, and in a short time it will take in a million and a quarter more farmers from the north. If it can't get its rights by begging, the time will come when the farmers will take what is unquestionably theirs.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

At wholesale by H. C. Bonton and Wyly & Greene, Atlanta Ga.

SPECIAL SALE

AT THE

Atlanta Trunk Factory

FOR 10 DAYS.

The above cut is the Leather Bridal Linen Lined Trunk that we are selling at $9. We have the same size and cut in a line at $7. Now is your chance. Call and see them.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMAN,

92 Whitehall.

undr royal baking5p

Black & McIntosh,

17 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Grain, Hay, Bran, Flour and General Commission Merchan's.

sep8 d3m 5p

FLOUR.

America's Finest!

—:—

EXPOSITION PREPARATIONS

—:—

Messrs. Brunner & Browder—Gentlemen; Order for me at once one hundred barrels Postel's Flour, and oblige, T. C. Mayson.

Messrs. Brunner & Browder—Dear Sirs: We will accept your offer on one hundred barrels "Postel's Elegant." Please order at once. Yours, etc., RICE & SAXE.

Messrs. Brunner & Browder—Gentlemen: Please book my order for one hundred barrels "Postel's Elegant." After one trial our trade will have no other. Respectfully, R. H. CALDWELL.

The above orders, received today, speak clearly and forcibly for Postell's flour. Ten months ago, it was with continuous efforts we succeeded in placing a sample lot of Postel's flour with merchants now ordering one hundred barrels in one order. The demand has steadily increased, as lovers of good eating find out the virtues of Postel's unmatched and unmatchable flour.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,

Sole Agents Postel Mill Company

Atlanta, Ga.

Big G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

LOSS of Nerve Force (Neurasthenia) Debility and Decay. Their Cause and Cure. Book sent sealed on application. Cavendish Laboratory, 16 Murray street, New York.

MEETINGS.

Atlanta Branch Southern Travelers' association will hold their regular meeting tonight, at 8 p. m., at their hall, room 10, Gate City Bank building. All members urgently requested to be present.

C. E. HURNER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF
H. M. Silverman & Co's Famous
HATS

Correct Shapes! Latest Colors!

All Goods One Price and Marked in Plain Figures.

A. ROSENFELD & SON,
CLOTHIERS, FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.
24 WHITEHALL STREET, CORNER ALABAMA.

Spare

FANCY VESTS.

A Fine and Complete Line of Fancy and Full Dress Vests at

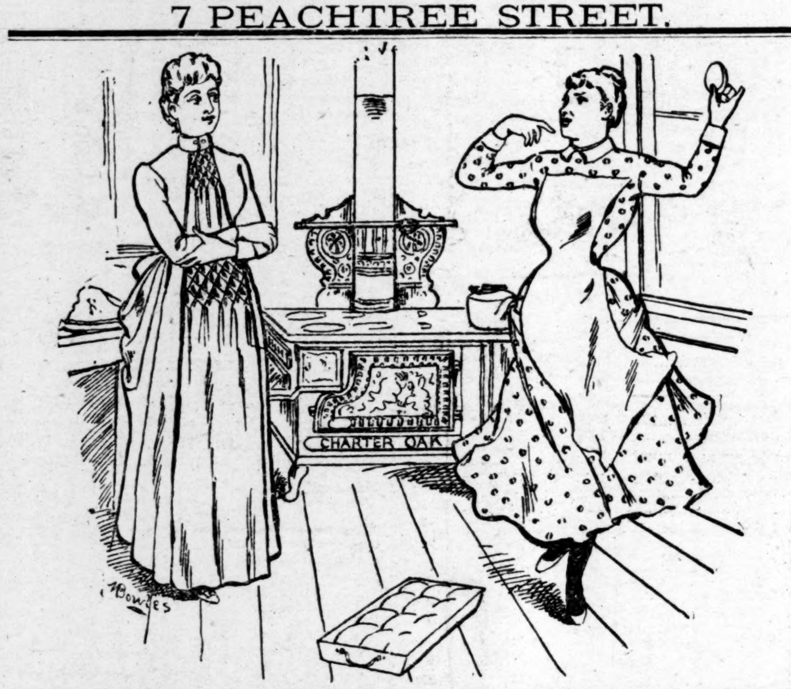
One-Half What You Pay

Your Tailor for same Goods.

FIT AS WELL AS ANY TAILOR MADE GOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Call and Examine Our Stock Before Giving Your Order.

SCHAFFNER, SWIFT & HARRIS,
7 PEACHTREE STREET.



LADY OF THE HOUSE—Do you still like our *Charter Oak Stove* as well as when we first got it, Mary?

SERVANT—Oh, every bit as well, Ma'am.

LADY OF THE HOUSE—I am expecting a friend to take dinner with us next week, on purpose to show her how nice our stove cooks everything, and I want you to have a nice dinner for us.

SERVANT—Indeed I will, Ma'am. There's no trouble to cook nice with that stove. The *Wire Gauze Oven Doors* makes it so much easier than other stoves I have been used to, and I have so much more time to make everything just right. Just look at that roll! I never have bad luck with bread, biscuits or cake, now.

LADY OF THE HOUSE—Why, how do you explain it?

SERVANT—Well, I don't have to watch everything so close for fear it will burn. You know how careful you have to be with a baked custard, it is so apt to burn on top before it is baked through. The Charter Oak bakes it perfectly without any danger of burning. And then in roasting a turkey, I don't have to keep basting it every five minutes. It roasts beautifully brown without it, and without drying it up like the tight ovens do. And you know how crisp the biscuits are without being hard and tough. You always praised my biscuits, but if it wasn't for the wire gauze oven door I know they wouldn't be near as nice. I hope I'll never have to cook anywhere again where they haven't got a Charter Oak Stove or Range.

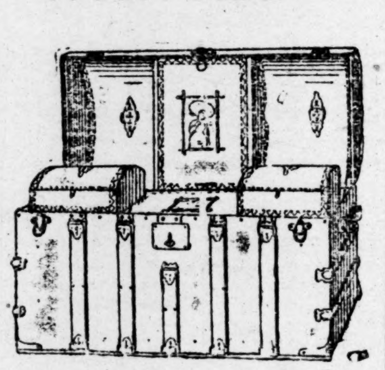
Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges with **Wire Gauze Oven Doors** are **Manufactured** by the ***Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.,*** and Sold by

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Sole Agts., Atlanta, Ga.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR DRUGGISTS, JEWELERS, GROCERS & FURNISHERS
SHOW CASES
DRUG STORES
BANKS
OFFICES
ARTISTIC STORE FIXTURES
THE TERRY MANUFACTURING Co NASHVILLE TENN

gua14—d1m wed sat mon Name this paipe.

WANTED!



TRUNK MAKERS

—AND—

Boys to Learn

TRUNKMAKING.

Also six girls who have worked in Paper Box Factory.

ABE FOOT & BRO.

18 Decatur St.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY September 16 and 17. | SPECIAL TUESDAY Matinee 2:30.

The Supremely Great and Unrivalled

GEO. WILSON
MAMMOTH
MINSTRELS

An Exclusive Exposition of Pre-Eminent Stars Never Before Seen Conjointly.

MR. GEO. WILSON, LEW BENEDICT, JOHN T. KEEGAN, HI TOM WARD, RAMZA & ARNO, ORION TRIO.

THE SWEDISH DANCE
With 22 Participants
FROM THE KIRMESSE.
The $20,000 Introductory
DERBY.DAY.IN.ENGLAND

Usual prices—Reserved seats at Miller's.

Fetzer & Pharr

12 Whitehall Street.

—:o:—

OUR Great Sale of School Suits is a decided success. Hundreds of mothers are being made glad with our Two Pants Suits. They say they are just exactly what they want, and the boys—well, they are just tickled to death.

For the larger boys and young men we are showing some Elegant New Things and Novelties. You would expect the price to be higher, but we temper it down. Try us.

FETZER & PHARR,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats,

12 Whitehall St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BARNESVILLE, GA., A FINE two-story brick residence, on large lot, with choice fruits and grapes; also a nice six room frame residence. Both places well located. Climate healthful entire year; altitude 900 feet; town progressive; very fine school. Owner of above property a non-resident, and will sell cheap. Address John E. Morgan, Barnesville, Ga. sep 4—15t

FOR SALE—ON TWO YEARS TIME; MODERN cottage, eight rooms, corner lot, shady yard, front and back piazzas, mantles and grates in six rooms, excellent neighborhood. Call and examine, 55 Georgia avenue, corner Reid street. Dummy line by the door. 14t

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING LOTS ON ARLINGTON Heights at $150 to $250 each, 10 per cent cash, balance on 30 monthly payment, with special inducements if you will build.

An investment bargain paying 15 per cent, in 5 cottages and 1 store, on Low street, $3,600.

S. Pryor street residence, 7 rooms, water and gas, lot 40x150, $5,500.

West Peachtree residence, 8 rooms, modern improvements and fine shade, $7,500.

Powers street residence, 6 rooms, water, gas, electric bells, range, gas stove, etc., $3,550.

Spring street residence, 8 rooms and bath, on very favorable terms, $2,500.

Spring street cottage, 5 rooms, $2,750.

Ivy street cottage, water and gas, $3,750.

Pine street cottage, easy terms, $750.

Baugh street, West End, cottage, 5 rooms, $2,250.

Near Van Winkle's cottage, 3 rooms, $750, $100 cash, balance $10 per month.

Washington street, lot 50x100, $1,000.

North avenue, lot 50x175, $800.

Boulevard lot 53x175, $1,300.

202½ acres, a fine farm between West End and East Point, $55 per acre.

50 acres near Grant park, $80 per acre.

17 acres near Westview cemetery, $50 per acre.

20 acres close to Piedmont park, $200 per acre.

Also a large list of houses and lots in all sections of the city.

If you want to buy come in and make an appointment and we will show you anything you want. Owners of real estate can have the same advertised free of charge, if they will place the same on our list. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor street.

WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK will now sell at slaughtering prices:

96 boys' school suits at $1.50.
74 boys' school suits, fine; at $2.50.
234 pair men's pants at $1.
116 pair men's Melton pants at $1.50.
92 pair men's all wool casssimere at $2.25.
34 men's linen coats 35c.
28 men's linen vests 35c.
4,000 pawnbroker's coats $1.50 to $3.
135 light weight overcoats $1.50 to $4.
360 pair boy's knee pants 50 to 75c.
3,200 yards table oil cloths 15 to 20c.
115 curtain samples 20 to 35c.

These goods are worth double the money. Also a large stock of furniture of every description. Must be sold.

Money—Liberal advances made on consignments of merchandise, furniture, jewelry, etc. H. Wolfe, auctioneer, 98 Whitehall street.

Cash paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, etc. dtf

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun, wed&fri

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CRUSSELLE—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Crusselle are invited to attend the funeral of the latter, from her home, 44 East Simpson street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment at Westview cemetery.

HYMENEAL.

CARROLL—McDONALD—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, at 8 p. m., at East Point, Ga., on September 11th, 1889, John Dobson Carroll, editor of the Florida Hawkeye, Branford, Fla., to Miss Georgia McDonald, R. L. Thompson, Esq., officiating.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, September 13th 1889.—Mrs. M. M. McAfee has applied for exemption of personality and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 4th day of October, 1889, at my office.
sat mon W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUTY.—COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, September 13th, 1889.—To the heirs-at-law of Mrs. E. M. Stovall, deceased, who reside out of said state: T. and M. Stovall having as executors applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next October term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in October next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
sep14 21 28oct5 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, August 2, 1889.—Lethia A. Reid, executrix of John M. C. Reid, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
aug3—d1aw3m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, August 2, 1889.—Elizabeth A. Angier, administratrix of N. L. Angier, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
aug8—d1aw3m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 2, 1889.—George Winship, administrator of Moses Cole, represent that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
law3mos sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 2, 1889.—B. J. Tallaferro, administrator of V. H. Tallaferro, represent that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
law3mos sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 2, 1889.—M. T. Salter and W. S. Thomson, executors of S. F. Salter, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said executors should not be discharged from said trust.
law3mos sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 2, 1889.—Stephen J. Mitchell, administrator of Harriet K. Rives, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
law3mos sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, May 31, 1889. Peter Eskridge, administrator of James H. Rakestraw, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jun 1 3m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, May 31st, 1889. Thomas M. White, administrator of Mary M. Allen, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
june1 3ms sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, May 31st, 1889. A. McD. Wilson, administrator of Foster Mitchell, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in Sepetnber next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
june1 3ms sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, May 31st, 1889.—W. H. Dean, as executor of the will of Lemuel Dean, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june 1 3 mos—sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, May 31st, 1889. Mary L. Wallace, administratrix of Martha C. Lewis, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
june1 3m sat W. L. Calhoun, Ordinary.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced in light machinery and well posted on shop practice. Letter stating age, nationality, experience and wages expected. Address "South," to the Atlanta Constitution. 3t

WANTED—BY ONE OF THE LARGEST TObacco factories in North Carolina, twenty salesmen to sell the jobbing trade of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Salary $1,500 a year and expenses, and commissions. None but first-class, experienced salesmen, with good trade need answer. References required. Address X, care Constitution.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesman in a leading retail dry goods house. Only one with experience in this line need apply. Address, with reference and salary expected, Box 774, Birmingham, Ala. sat sun

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT BRICK LAYERS at the postoffice and courthouse thu fri

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED iron cornice workman at once. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath. 3t

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Apply at postoffice building, Augusta, Ga. july27—dtf sat wed

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O. sat wed 52t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY WHO has had some experience in the jeweler's trade, and who can clean clocks. E. W. Blue, Peachtree street near the house that Jack built. sept 8—d1w

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS Columbus Iron Works company. sep1-3w

OVERSEERS WANTED EVERYWHERE AT home or to travel. We wish to employ a reliable person in your county to tack up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods. Advertisements to be tacked up everywhere, on trees, fences and turnpikes, in conspicuous places, in town and country in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; wages $2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of the time. Address with stamp, Emory & Co., Managers, 341 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. No attention paid to postal cards. aug19 3m

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; SETTLED woman preferred. Apply at Sciple Sons' warehouse, between Castleberry and Fair sts. 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

GUANO POSITION WANTED—BY A MAN with several years experience as superintendent of one of the leading guano firms south. Has built two factories, can furnish formula, and understands details of the business. Not afraid of work. Address Superintendent, care of Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. aug15—d1m

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE desires a situation to teach. Qualifications: English branches, Latin and music. References exchanged. Address Postoffice Box 14, Wetumpka, Ala. sep14—d8t

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SCHOOL OR college by a young lady professionally educated at the "Peabody Normal college." Nashville, and well qualified to teach the usual English branches including literature, Latin and mathematics. Address Miss R., Marshallville, Ga. sep5—d1m

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—WRITE US WE'LL SHOW you the best thing out. 200 per cent. Southern Agency, 20½ E. Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga. 2t

WANTED—AGENTS—RELIABLE WOMEN TO sell the "Original Hygeia" Combination Shoulder Brace Corset; best money making article in the country. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply for terms and territory to Western Corset Co., St Louis, Mo. sun sat thu

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI steam washer. It will pay intelligent men and women seeking employment to write for my illustrated circular and terms for this celebrated washer. Why does it pay to act as my agent? Because arguments in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made without difficulty. Sent on two weeks' trial at my expense, for return, if not satisfactory. J. Worth, sole manufacturer, 1710 Franklin ave, St. Louis, Mo. sat 13t

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR our celebrated oil portraits, the finest made. Beginners earn $50 a week. $2 outfit free. Send for particulars. A rare chance. Address Safford Adams & Co., 46 Bond st., N. Y. sept 10 d 26t

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND AT VERY LOW RATES ON city and country property. No delay. W. W. Lambdin, attorney, 65½ Whitehall st. 5t

MONEY TO LEND AT 8 PER CENT, AND NO commissions, on central city property; also farm loans in adjoining counties. S. Barnett, 15½ South Broad st. aug17—6mos

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME, ATLANTA real estate security, at six per cent. Porter King, 9½ Peachtree st. sep1 dtf

SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST AND NO COMmission on loans of $5,000 to $25,000; Atlanta property. C. P. N. Barker, room 32, Trader's bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUGGISTS ATTENTION—DRUGSTORE FOR sale in Savannah, Ga., the prettiest store in the city. Everything first-class. Guaranteed to do $600 month or no sale. Price $3,800. Address Rare Opportunity, care Atlanta Constitution. 1w

BOARDERS WANTED.

SOUTHERN FAMILIES DESIRING SUMMER board in New York will find a comfortable and convenient home, centrally situated at 143 W. 21st st. Terms reasonable. Reference exchanged. Mrs. F. M. Gregg. 13 sat

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 North Forsyth st. The best accommodations. sep11—dtf

PERSONAL.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES OR THEIR HEIRS will find it to their interest to address George C. Greer, San Augustine, Texas: Thomas Largent, Lawrence Martin, James I. alias S. Moore.

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Supt., B. F. Hyatt, Comd't of Cadets. june11-78t

LOST.

CANE LOST—LOST ON OR NEAR WEST Peachtree street, a "Malacha" walking cane with ivory head. Has my name engraved on gold band. Will pay reward for its return to me. G. W. Adair.

LOST—AN ENGLISH MASTIFF PUP, ABOUT 18 inches high, gray, with black face. Return to 114 Loyd street and receive reward. T. F.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERY STABLE FOR RENT—I HAVE FOR rent a first class stable 50x180 feet on South Pryor street, one block from depot. Frank Redd's old stand. Call and examine. G. W. Adair. sep14—2t

THE LAGRANGE HOTEL—A HANDSOME three story brick building corner Public Square and Main street is for rent or lease from October 1st. Apply to L. M. Park & Co. sep12—tf

FOR RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT, 37 S Broad st. Apply at premises. tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT with railroad platform and side track, for rent by Adair Bros. & Co., 27½ West Alabama street. thu sat mon

FOR SALE MISCELLANEAUS.

FOR SALE—TYPE OUTFIT FOR SMALL PAper, good as new, at half price. Atlanta Engraving Co. tf

FOR SALE—GOOD PIANO AND ORGAN FOR sale very cheap at 80 Luckie st 3t

WANTAD—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL STORE OR office room on first floor, centrally located. Mmust have water service, etc. J. Bippus, No. 5 S. Pryor street. sat sun mon

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING SCHOOL—PROFESSOR AGOSTINI will open his dancing school on Saturday afternoon, September 14th, with a complimentary soiree, to which all his old scholars and friends are invited. Arrangement of classes: Gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Monday afternoon, boys; Tuesday afternoon, girls; Wednesday afternoon, boys and girls; Thursday and Friday afternoon, private lessons and fancy dances; Saturday morning, boys and girls; Saturday afternoon, exhibition dancing and visitors' soiree. Tuition must be paid when scholars enter school. All old scholars will be charged half tuition. 2w

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 3, fast express, from Jacksonville, Albany, Savannah and Macon ... 7 00 am	*No. 2, for Macon, Savannah Eufaula and Jacksonville ... 6 50 am
No. 15, accommodation from Griffin ... 8 00 am	*No. 14, for Macon ... 9 05 am
‡No. 17, special Sunday accommodation from Griffin ... 9 35 am	No. 20, accommodatio for Hapeville ... 11 45 am
*No. 11, from Macon, Jacksonville ... 12 30 pm	*No. 12, for Macon and Columbus, Albany and Jacksonville ... 2 15 pm
No 19, accommodation from Hapeville, 1 50 pm	‡No. 18, special Sunday accommodation for Griffin ... 3 00 pm
*No. 1, through express from Savannah and Macon ... 5 45 pm	No. 16, Griffin accommodation ... 6 05 pm
*No. 13, from Jacksonville Albany and Macon ... 10 40 pm	*No. 4, fast express for Savannah, Albany, Jacksonvi' and Brunswick ... 7 05 pm

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 10 55 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points ... 7 50 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati 8 00 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis ... 12 25 pm
*No. 11, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville ... 12 40 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 7 00 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon .. 7 35 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 6 00 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Chat'ga* ... 6 32 am	To Cha'tan'oga* . 7 50am
From Marietta ... 8 35 am	To Marietta ... 11 45am
From Rome ... 11 05 am	To Chat'ano'ga*. 1 35pm
From Chat'ga ..* 1 45 pm	To Rome ... 3 45pm
From Marietta ... 2 58 pm	To Marietta ... 4 40 pm
From Chat'ga* .. 6 37 pm	To Chat'ano'ga* .. 5 55 pm
From Chat'ga* .. 11 13 pm	To Chat'ano,ga* .11 15pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Selma* ... 6 50 am	To Akron* ... 1 25 pm
From West Poi't .. 9 15 am	To West Point ... 3 35 pm
From Akron* ... 5 50 pm	To Selma* ... 11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Augusta* ... 6 30 am	To Augusta* ... 8 00am
From Covin't'n ... 7 55 am	To Decatur ... 8 55 am
From Decatur ... 10 15 am	To Clarkston ... 12 10 pm
From Augusta* .. 1 00 pm	To Augusta* ... 2 45 pm
From Clarkst'n ... 2 20 pm	To Decatur ... 3 45 pm
From Decatur ... 4 45 pm	To Covington ... 6 20 pm
From Augusta* .. 5 45 pm	To Augusta* ... 11 15 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Lula ... 7 50 am	To Washington*. 7 10 am
From Wash'ton* 11 00 am	To Lula ... 4 30 pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40 pm	To Washington*. 6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Gre'n'ille*. 6 18 am	To Salt Springs* .. 8 55 am
From Tal'poosa*. 8 33 am	To Birm'gham* .. 1 15 pm
From Salt Spri's*. 4 35 pm	To Salt Springs*. 5 00 pm
From Birm'm* ... 5 28 pm	To Tallapoosa* .. 5 50 pm
From Salt Spr's*. 10 40 pm	To Greenville* ... 11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Fort Valley 12 20 am and 10 35 pm	To Fort Valley 3 00 pm and 7 00 am

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 13, 1889.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	115	—
Ga. 7s, gold	101½	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—
S. C. Brown	105	—
Savannah 5s	104½	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	105	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	119	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	113½	—
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	111	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	—
Atlanta 5s	104	—
Atlanta 4½s	101½	—
Augusta 7s. L. D.	112½	115
Macon 6s	112	114
Columbus 5s	102	105
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	300	—
Atlta B'k'g Co.	115	120
Germania L'n & B'k'g Co.	95	98
Merch'ts B'k	150	—
B'k State Ga.	150	—
Gate City Nat.	140	—
Capital City	96	98
Lowry B'k Co.	180	—
Mer. & Mech. B'k'g & L'n	90	95
Atl'ta Trust &		

BANKS.	Bid	Asked
Banking Co.	115	120
Trader's B'k	100	105
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 1897	104	106
Ga 6s, 1910	112	113
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	110	—
C., C. & A. 1st	107½	108½
A. & C. 1st	120	121
A. & C. inc	—	107
W. of A. 1st	—	—
do. 2d	105	107
Ga. Pac. 1st	113	—
Ga. Pac. 2d	—	—
Am'cus, Prest. & L'mkn 1st 7s	109	—
M. & N. G. 1st	103	106
Ga. Mid. & Gif 1st 6s, 1926	—	—
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	196½	198
At. & Char.	—	92½
Southwest'n	129	132
S. Carolina	—	—
Central	116	118
Central deb	98	100
Aug. & Sav	135	137
A. & W. Pt	105	107
do. deb	100	101¼
C., C. & A.	45	—

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The stock market today was comparatively dull, with a general drooping tendency during the forenoon, but a firmer feeling later on, while fluctuations in most of the list were on an equally limited scale and final changes, except in rare instances, were entirely insignificant. The news of the morning, especially that from the west, was of an unfavorable character, and there was a marked indisposition to trade, which, considering the recent animation in the market, had a tendency to induce realizations and the bears worked fear of a bad bank statement tomorrow, and the expectation of a resumption of specie exports for all these were worth. London buying was most marked in Union Pacific, and served to keep the stock firm when the remainder were dropping. Some of the specialties exhibited marked strength, among which Toledo and Ohio Central was most conspicuous, common scoring a net advance of six per cent from its last recorded sale and preferred 4.

The bears, however, in searching for vulnerable spots, lit upon Northern Pacific common, and it was knocked down to 32½ against 34⅛ last night. The movement was believed to be an effort to cover ock sold some time ago, but the stock did not recover. The general markets sympathized in a listless way, and dealings became almost stagnant until the last hour, when brisk buying of Louisville and Nashville sent that stock up nearly 1½ per cent, and turned the course of prices in general list in an upward direction. Dealings were also enlivened by a renewal of speculation in Phœnix mining stock and on large transactions it was bumped up from 36 to 45.

Trusts were dull and without feature. The market closed dull but firm, generally at insignificant changes from last evening's figures, though Northern Pacific is down 1 3-8 and Jersey Central 1; while Louisville and Nashville is up 1. Sales aggregated 183,000 shares.

Exchange quiet but firm at 485½@489. Money easy at 3½@4. Subtreasury balances: Coin $155,255,000; currency, $20,112,000. Governments dull but steady: 4s 128; 4½s 105¾. State bonds dull and featureless.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	103	N. O. Pac. 1st	91¼
do. Class B 5s	110	N. Y. Central	109¼
Ga. 7s mortgage	104	Norfolk & W'n pre	55¾
N. C. 6s	126	Northern Pacific	33
do. 4s	96½	do. preferred	75
S. C. con. Brown	101½	Pacific Mail	35
Tennessee 6s	106	Reading	47⅜
Tennessee 5s	101	Rich. & Alleghany	21
Tenn. settlement 3s	74⅜	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	24
Virginia 6s	48	Rock Island	103¼
Virginia consols	38	St. Paul	74
Chicago & N. W.	111¼	do. preferred	114¾
do. preferred	142½	Texas Pacific	21¼
Del. & Lack	148⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	45
Erie	30	Union Pacific	64⅞
East Tenn., new	10⅞	N. J. Central	118½
Lake Shore	106¼	Missouri Pacific	76½
L. & N.	77⅜	Western Union	86½
Memphis & Char	62	Cotton oil trust cert	51
Mobile & Ohio	14¼	Brunswick	25⅝
N. & C.	100	†Offered. ‡Ex-rights.	
*Bid. †Ex-dividend.			

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 13, 1889.

Consolidated net receipts today 16,572 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,121; to France ——; to continent 841; stock 106,279.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
September	10.71@......	10.71@10.72
October	10.30@.	10.27@10.28
November	10.01@10.02	10.00@10.01
December	9.95@.	9.95@ 9.96
January	9.99@	9.99@10.00
February	10.01@.	10.05@10.06
March	10.09@10.10	10.11@10.12
April	10.16@10.17	10.17@10.18
May	10.21@10.23	10.23@10.24
June	10.27@10.29	10.30@......

Closed dull; sales 48,300 bales.

Local—Market dull; middling 10¼@10⅜c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	—
By rail	100
Total	100

NEW YORK, September 13—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	92,948
Same time last year	45,916
Showing an increase	47,032
Total receipts	141,482
Same time last year	76,965
Showing an increase	67,787
Exports for the week	44,091
Same time last year	34,619
Showing an increase	9,472
Total exports to date	69,977
Same time last year	49,720
Showing an increase	20,287
Stock at all United States ports	106,279
Same time last year	184,737
Showing a decrease	78,458
Stock at interior towns	8,728
Same time last year	8,382
Showing an increase	346
Stock at Liverpool	430,000
Same time last year	260,000
Showing an increase	170,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	55,000
Same time last year	30,000
Showing an increase	25,000

NEW YORK, September 13—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1889:

Galveston	48,086
New Orleans	23,378
Mobile	7,956
Savannah	44,016
Charleston	12,197
Wilmington	1,338
Norfolk	678
Baltimore	—
New York	152
Boston	5
Newport News	—
Philadelphia	37
West Point	6,639
Brunswick	—
Total	144,482

NEW YORK, September 13.—[Special.]—Henry Clews & Co's circular on the cotton market today says: During the early part of the week transactions in cotton have been somewhat restricted, owing to the uncertainty respecting the bureau report, which was due on the 10th instant. There had been nothing in the private advices, however, to indicate that the condition would show any material falling off in any section of the cotton belt, and there was a continued disposition shown to sell the late months moderately. When the report of the bureau was published on Tuesday, making the average 86.6, against 89.3 last month, there was a rush to cover shorts which caused an average advance of 10 points in all the months. The condition in Texas, which was reported 10 points lower than last month, caused considerable comment, and as this was the first really bad report from that state the report as a whole was taken with many grains of allowance. There has been much steadiness in the late deliveries in Liverpool, and as the exporters find a margin of profit in it they are selling abroad and buying here, which prevents a decline in our market. There has been no material change in the position of these late months. The south is heavily short of them, and the bulk of the long interest is held by export houses, who have bought them as legitimate hedges, and they will not sell until their foreign contracts are filled. The southern markets, as was to be expected, have been easier during the week, though the lack of stock has caused quotations here to be fully maintained. In Liverpool today spot cotton was steady with sales of 6,000 bales. Futures were easy at 1-64d decline, but the late months soon became firm, the closing being at a decline of 2-64 in September and an advance of 1-64d in the later deliveries. In our market the early months have been easy. While there was a good demand early in the day for the late months, the opening prices were at a decline of 1 point, when foreign houses bought the winter months largely, causing an advance in them of 3@5 points. The demand was fairly well met, and at the close the market was dull, the early months showing a net decline of 2@3 points, while the later months are 1 point higher than last night. JOHN S. ERNEST.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13—[Special]—Glenny & Violett, in their cotton circular today, say: All markets seem to have settled down to a state of inaction. Liverpool closes steady, 1-64d higher than yesterday, this market one point and New York two points lower. The stock unsold and available for delivery on contract several days ago was 7,000 bales. It has hardly been increased, as there is only 20,000 bales there today, including what is on shipboard, and yet with September there sixty-seven points under spots. Notices are being issued on September, but as the market there is declining, it is fair to presume no one wants the notices. It is a most singular condition of things. Spots here are 10.44, and September 10.17, October 9.74. The New York Chronicle makes the total crop the past year 6,935,000 bales, or 80,000 less than the last: F. o. b. is but sparingly offered, and what is for sale here on the spot of limited quantity.

Spots here are easy; sales 1,500 bales; middling 10 7-16c. GLENNY & VIOLETT.

NEW YORK, September 13—The following is the New York Sun's cotton review: Futures were irregular, variable and unsettled. Operators appeared to be running away from actual cotton, and buying paper cotton for distant results. Speculation for a rise on distant results was at one time quite spirited, on reports from New Orleans that caterpillars were doing some damage in the southwest, but as this demand fell off, prices gave way and the close was weak, the large receipts of interior towns—33,000 bales—contributing to the depression.

Cotton on the spot was again fairly active, holders meeting demand quite freely.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 13—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and in limited inquiry; middling uplands 6 11-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 100; all American; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 38-64; September and October delivery 5 56-64; October and November delivery 5 43-64, 5 44-64; November and December delivery 5 38-64, 5 39-64; December and January delivery 5 37-64, 5 38-64; January and February delivery 5 37-64; February and March delivery 5 37-64; March and April delivery 5 37-64, 5 40-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

Weekly—Sales 36,000; American 25,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ship's side, 42,000; actual export 8,000; import 21,000; American 14,000; stock 0,000; American 226,000; afloat 81,000; American 55,000.

LIVERPOOL, September 13—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 4,900 bales; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 38-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 57-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 45-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 40-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 39-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 38-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 39-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 39-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 41-64, sellers; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 13—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 37-64, value; September and October delivery 5 57-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 45-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 40-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 39-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 39-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 39-64, sellers; March and April delivery 6 39-64, value; April and May delivery 5 40-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, September 13—Cotton firm; sales 669 bales; middling uplands 11¾; Orleans 11⅝; net receipts none; gross 2,948; stock 20,006.

Weekly—Net receipts 2; gross 18,508; exports to Great Britain 14,444; to France 941; to continent 2,522; forwarded 4,529; sales 2,525, all to spinners.

GALVESTON, September 13—Cotton firm; middling 10⅝; net receipts 5,926 bales; gross 5,926; sales 1,457; stock 27,837.

Weekly—Net receipts 30,735; gross 30,735; sales 6,676; exports to Great Britain 5,900; to continent 123; coastwise 12,503.

NORFOLK, September 13—Cotton steady; middling 10⅝; net receipts 135 bales; gross 135; stock 514; sales 66.

Weekly—Net receipts 655; gross 645; sales 2,224; exports coastwise 188.

BALTIMORE, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅜; net receipts none bales; gross 77; sales to spinners none; stock 1,371.

Weekly—Net receipts none; gross 77; sales —; to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 502; to continent 605.

BOSTON, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝@11¾; net receipts none bales; gross 30; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 5; gross 2,761; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,686.

WILMINGTON, September 13—Cotton steady; middling 10½; net receipts 376 bales; gross 376; sales none; stock 1,137.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,314; gross 1,314; sales none.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13—Cotton firm; middling 11¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 2,672.

Weekly—Net receipts 8; gross 8; sales none.

SAVANNAH, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts 5,601 bales; gross 5,601; sales 2,500; stock 22,349.

Weekly—Net receipts 25,863; gross 25,863; sales 10,800; exports to Great Britain 1,603; coastwise 16,937.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13—Cotton easy; middling 10 7-16; net receipts 1,012 bales; gross 1,559; sales 1,500; stock 17,859.

Weekly—Net receipts 14,731; gross 18,629; sales 7,000; exports to Great Britain 9,180; coastwise 1,826.

MOBILE, September 13—Cotton easy; middling 10⅜; net receipts 728 bales; gross 728; sales 300; stock 2,242.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,086; gross 5,086; sales 2,150; exports coastwise 4,473.

MEMPHIS, September 13—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10¼; net receipts 51 bales; shipments 16; sales none; to spinners none; stock 901.

Weekly—Net receipts 175; shipments 176; sales —; to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10 7-16; net receipts 1,702 bales; shipments 378; sales none; stock 737.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,045; shipments 1,480; sales —.

CHARLESTON, September 13—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; net receipts 1,88 bales; gross 1,887; sales 1,000; stock 1,001.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,744; gross 9,744; sales 3,700; exports coastwise 2,156.

MONTGOMERY, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts of the week 8,535 bales; shipments 7,904; stock of 1889, 2,128; 1888, 1,340; sales 7,504.

MACON, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts of the week 2,518 bales; sales 2,159; stock of 1889, 779; 1888, 1,078; shipments 1,624.

COLUMBUS, September 13—Cotton steady; middling 10¼; net receipts of the week 2,039 bales; shipments 2,091; sales 1,731; to spinners —; stock of 1889, 2,259; 1888, 778.

NASHVILLE, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts of the week 158 bales; shipments 150; sales 225; to spinners 76; stock of 1889, 102; 1888, 126.

SELMA, September 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts of the week 6,140 bales; shipments 5,442; stock of 1889, 1,822; 1888 1,241.

ROME, September 13—Coton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts for the week 8 bales; shipments 13; stock 4.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, September 13—The bull pressure in wheat today was off, and the market reacted quite sharply. Outside support was not as good as noted yesterday, and the local sentiment was generally bearish in the extreme. Several times during the session concerted drives were made at the market, resulting in moderate reactions from outside figures, and had it not been for the light interior movement in the northwest and bullish dispatches from that part of the country, a substantial break would probably have been witnessed. One report said that "half the wheat in Red river valley was still in the shock, and the heavey roins of last night will surely injure it." Subsequent inquiry brought denials of the damage part of this story. A prominent local operator was free seller at 79½c for December, and toward the close, when the market displayed its greatest weakness, large and general realizing by longs was witnessed. Based on yesterday's latest bids, the net loss was ⅝c in September and year, ¾c in October and December, and 1c in May.

An active trade was witnessed in corn. The feeling was weaker, lower prices being established. Transactions were largely in the more distant futures, May in particular, receiving most attention, and trade in this month was unusually heavy. The weakness was due largely to fine weather and larger receipts. The local crowd were not disposed to trade heavily in the near months. The market opened weak at a shade under yesterday's closing, and under heavy offerings by several large houses, the market declined ½@¾c, was weak, and closed with the near months ½@¾c lower than yesterday.

Oats were traded in moderately, and the near futures developed fair strength. There was less pressure to sell, and prices were maintained. May receded ¼@⅜c, and the market closed easy.

Very little business was transacted in mess pork, the feeling being firmer and the prices higher.

A quiet and steady feeling prevailed in lard, and prices exhibited very little change.

A fair trade was reported in short ribs, and the feeling was easier. Prices ruled 2½@5c lower, and the market closed quiet at outside figures.

The following was the range in the leading futures of Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
October	78	78	77¼
December	79¼	79⅝	78⅝
May	83¼	83⅜	82⅜
CORN—			
October	33⅜	33⅛	32⅞
December	32¾	32¾	32⅛
May	35	—	34⅜
OATS—			
October	19⅛	19⅝	19½
December	20⅛	—	19⅞
May	23	23⅛	22¾
PORK—			
October	10 75	10 85	10 85
Year	8 80	8 95	8 95
January	9 05	9 17½	9 12½
LARD—			
October	5 87½	—	5 90
November	5 75	5 80	5 80
SHORT RIBS—			
October	4 82½	4 82½	4 82½
January	4 60	4 65	4 65

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 13, 1889.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, September 13—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $2.65@$3.05; good to choice $3.15@$5.15. Wheat, spot heavy and ⅛@¾c lower; new No. 2 red 83⅛@83¾ in elevator; options fairly active and ⅝@⅞c lower, closing heavy; free selling by longs; No. 2 red September 84; October 84⅛; November 85⅛; December 86⅝; May 91⅜. Corn, spot fairly active, ¼@½c lower and weak; No. 2 42 in elevator; options fairly active but ⅜@½c lower; September 41¾; October 42; November 42½; May 43¼. Oats, spot dull; options dull, ¼@¾c lower and heavy; September and October 26; November 26½; May 28⅞; No. 2 spot 26⅛@26¼; mixed western 25@28. Hops dull, state new 15@17; old 9@15.

ATLANTA, September 13—Flour—First patent $5.25; second patent $5.00; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4.40; family $4.00@4.25. Corn—White 56c in carload lots; 58c in drayload lots; mixed 55c in car load lots; 56c in drayload lots. Oats—No. 2 mixed 32@34c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 58c; bolted 56c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 80c; small 82½c. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ℔ 100 lbs. Steam feed—$1.35 ℔ 100 lbs. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

ST. LOUIS, September 13—Flour quiet and steady; family $2.50@$2.65; choice $2.75@$2.90; patents $4.20@$4.30. Wheat lower; the feeling was extremely unsettled most of the session, and the close was ⅝@⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 77¼; September 77⅛; October 76¼; December 78@78⅛; May 82¼. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash 29¾; October 30@30⅛ bid; November 30 asked; May 31¾ asked. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 18¼; October 18½ bid; May 22¼@22⅜.

BALTIMORE, September 13—Flour active; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.15@$4.00; family $4.10@$4.60; city mills Rio brands extra $4.60@$4.75. Wheat, southern firm; Fultz 75@86; longberry 76@85; western weak; No. 2 winter red spot and September 78¾. Corn, southern higher and wanted; white 41@45; yellow 41@45.

CHICAGO, September 13—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged; patents $6.00@$6.25; winter $5.05@$5.60; spring wheat patents $4.00@$4.43; bakers $3.75@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 77¼; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 77¼. No. 2 corn 33. No. 2 oats 19¼.

CINCINNATI, September 13—Flour easy; family $3.10@$3.30; fancy $3.65@$3.85. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 78. Corn quieter; No. 2 mixed 36. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed 22@22½.

LOUISVILLE, September 13—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red 75; No. 2 longberry 76½. Corn, No 2 mixed 36; No. 2 white 36. Oats, No. 2 mixed 21.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 13—Coffee—Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 24c for 100 lb cases. Green—Extra choice 22½c; choice 20@21; good 19½; fair 19; common 17½@18. Sugar—Granulated 9⅛c; offgranulated 9; powdered 10½; cut cut loaf 10¾; white extra C 8¾; yellow extra C 8@8½c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 26@28c; eastern mixed, good, 40@45c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@75c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 8@9c. Jamaica ginger 18c; race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 18@20c. Mace 75@80c. Rice—Choice 6¼c; good 5½@6c; common 4¾@5c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.60; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 12c; skim 9@10c. White fish—½ bbls $3 25@$3.50; pails 50c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffle 12½@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s $4.00, 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4@4½c; kegs, 1 lb packages 4¾c; cases, assorted, 5½ lbs, 5½c; ½ lb 6c. Crackers—X soda 5c; XXX soda 5½c; X pearl oyster 5c; XXX pearl oyster 5½c; lemon cream 8c; cornhills 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 11c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; mackerel $4.75@5.00; salmon $7.00@8.50; F. W. oysters $1.85@2.00; G. W. $1.25. corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $2.75@3.00; Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.10; quarts $1.50@1.75.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13—Coffee steady; firm; Rio cargoes common and prime 19¼@20½. Sugar quiet; Louisiana open kettle, choice 6 13-16; strictly prime 7⅜; fully fair to prime 7; good fair 7 13-16; common 7; centrifugals off plantation granulated 9⅛; choice white 7 15-16; gray white 6 7-16; off white 7¼; choice yellow clarified 7½; prime do. 6⅞@7; off do. 6¾@7, seconds 6 13-16. Molasses quiet; Louisiana open kettle fancy 43; choice 40@41; strictly prime 35; good do. 31@33; do. 29@30; common 25; fair to good fair 19@20; common to good common 16@18; centrifugals prime 25@26; prime to good prime 22@23; fair to good fair 17@19; common to good common 14@16. Louisiana syrup 25@31. Rice easy; Louisiana ordinary to good prime 3½@5.

NEW YORK, September 13—Coffee, options closed barely steady 10@25 points down; September 16.00; October 15.90@15.95; November 15.90@16.00; May 16.00@16.05; spot steady; Rio fair cargoes 19⅜. Sugar, raw firm; fair to good refining 5⅝; centrifugal 96-test 6¼; refined firm but quiet; C 6⅝@6⅞; extra C 6⅞@7½; white do. C 7¼@7½; yellow C 6⅝@6¾; off A 7⅝@7 13-16; mould A 8¼; standard A 8; confectioners A 8; cut loaf 8⅞; crushed 8⅞; powdered 8⅝; granulated 8¼; cubes 8¼. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 30; New Orleans dull; open kettle good to fancy 28@40; prime to choice 30@45; prime to fancy 40@49. Rice in moderate demand and steady; domestic 4@6¼; Japan 4⅛@5¼.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 13—Eggs—18c. Butter Choice Tennessee 18c; other grades 12½@14c. Poultry—Hens 25@26c; young chickens large 18@20c; small 10@14c. Irish Potatoes—$2.00. Sweet Potatoes $1.75. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions—$2.00. Cabbage—2c.

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Leave Atlanta	1 25 pm	11 30 pm	3 35 pm
Arrive Newnan	2 53 pm	1 27 am	5 20 pm
" LaGrange	4 01 pm	2 59 am	6 24 pm
" West Point	4 34 pm	3 12 am	7 05 pm
" Opelika	5 14 pm	4 35 am	
Arrive Columbus	6 25 pm	10 15 am	
Arrive Montgomery	7 20 pm	7 15 am	
Arrive Pensacola	1 25 am	2 10 pm	
Arrive Mobile	2 10 am	1 55 pm	
Arrive New Orleans	7 00 am	7 20 pm	
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 20 am	9 00 am	
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT			
Leave Montgomery	7 40 pm	7 35 am	
Arrive Selma	9 20 pm	9 15 am	

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 57 daily Except Sunday.
Leave New Orleans	7 00 am	8 05 pm	
" Mobile	12 05 pm	7 37 pm	
" Pensacola	10 10 pm	11 45 am	
Arrive Montgomery	6 10 pm	12 52 am	
Leave Selma	9 20 am	4 45 pm	
" Montgomery	11 20 am	1 10 am	
" Columbus	12 45 pm		
" Opelika	1 52 pm	3 08 am	
" West Point	2 39 pm	3 49 am	6 10 am
" LaGrange	3 08 pm	4 16 am	6 31 am
" Newnan	4 13 pm	5 20 am	7 40 am
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	6 50 am	9 15 am

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Leave Atlanta	6 50am	7 15pm	2 15pm	9 05am	6 05 pm	......	†11 45am
Arrive Hapeville	......	7 30 pm	2 40pm	9 30am	6 45 pm	......	†12 30pm
Arrive Griffin	8 17 am	8 35pm	4 00pm	10 43am	8 05 pm	......	......
Arrive Macon	10 30 am	11 00 pm	6 15pm	1 00pm	......	......	......
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	......	......	5 05pm	......	......	......	......
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 38 pm	......	4 30am	......	......	......	......
Arrive Albany	2 25 pm	......	11 00pm	......	......	......	......
Arrive Savannah	5 40pm	6 30 am	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 20pm	6 20 pm	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Waycross via Albany	......	......	5 00 am	......	......	......	......
Arrive Brunswick via Albany	12 50 pm	......	12 25 pm	......	......	......	......
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	8 20 am	12 noon	......	......	......	......	......
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany	......	......	8 20 am	......	......	......	......
Arrive Gainesville via Albany	......	......	4 10 pm	......	......	......	......

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	6 40am	8 10 pm	......	......	......	......	......
Leave Eufaula	10 25pm	......	......	11 10am	......	......	......
Leave Albany		4 00am	4 00 am	2 00 pm	......	......	......
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05pm	......	......	4.00 pm	......	......	......
Leave Macon	1 40pm	8 30 am	8 25am	6 40pm	......	......	......
Leave Griffin	4 00pm	5 25am	10 43am	9 00pm	......	5 45 am	......
Leave Hapeville	......	6 29 am	11 59 pm	10 10pm	......	7 15 am	† 1 05 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 45 pm	7 00am	12 30 pm	10 40pm	......	8 00 am	† 1 50 pm

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NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

Chattahoochee	Monday,	Sept. 2
City of Augusta	Wednesday,	Sept. 4
City of Savannah	Friday,	Sept. 6
Nacoochee	Saturday,	Sept. 7
City of Birmingham	Monday,	Sept. 9
Tallahassee	Wednesday,	Sept. 11
Chattahoochee	Friday,	Sept. 13
City of Augusta	Saturday,	Sept. 14
City of Savannah	Monday,	Sept. 16
Nacoochee	Wednesday,	Sept. 18
City of Birmingham	Friday,	Sept. 20
Tallahassee	Saturday,	Sept. 21
Chattahoochee	Monday,	Sept. 23
City of Augusta	Wednesday,	Sept. 25
City of Savannah	Friday,	Sept. 27
Nacoochee	Saturday,	Sept. 28
City of Birmingham	Monday,	Sept. 30

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Nacoochee	Monday,	Sept. 2, 10:30 am
City of Birmingham	Wednesday,	Sept. 4, 1:30 pm
Tallahassee	Friday,	Sept. 6, 3:00 pm
Chattahoochee	Saturday,	Sept. 7, 4:00 pm
City of Augusta	Monday,	Sept. 9, 6:00 pm
City of Savannah	Wednesday,	Sept. 11, 7:pm
Nacoochee	Friday,	Sept. 13, 8:30 am
City of Birmingham	Saturday,	Sept. 14, 9:00 pm
Tallahassee	Monday,	Sept. 16, 11:00 am
Chattahoochee	Wedn'day,	Sept. 18, 1:00 pm
City of Augusta	Friday,	Sept. 20, 2:30 pm
City of Savannah	Saturday,	Sept. 21, 3 00 pm
Nacoochee	Monday,	Sept. 23, 4:30 pm
City of Birmingham	Wednesday,	Sept. 25, 6:00 pm
Tallahassee	Friday,	Sept. 27, 7:00 am
Chattahoochee	Saturday,	Sept. 28, 7:30 pm
City of Augusta	Monday,	Sept. 30, 9:00 pm

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p. m.

City of Macon	Thursday,	Sept. 5
Gate City	Thursday,	Sept. 12
City of Macon	Thursday,	Sept. 19
Gate City	Thursday,	Sept. 26

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

Gate City	Thursday,	Sept. 5, 2:00 pm
City of Macon	Thursday,	Sept. 12, 7:30 pm
Gate City	Thursday,	Sept. 19, 1:30 pm
City of Macon	Thursday,	Sept. 26, 6.30 pm

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Dessoug	Tuesday,	Sept. 10
Dessoug	Friday,	Sept. 20
Dessoug	Monday,	Sept. 30

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug	Thursday,	Sept. 5
Dessoug	Thursday,	Sept. 15
Dessoug	Wednesday,	Sept. 25

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BILL PLEDGER'S CALL.

HE WANTS A STATE CONVENTION OF NEGRO CITIZENS

And in a Long Card Sets Forth His Reasons Therefor—He Advises Agitation and Thinks the Negro Should Help Himself.

Bill Pledger takes a hand in the card business.

Pledger goes Taylor one better and calls a convention of negro citizens.

He issues his call as chairman of the colored national executive committee, which was created in 1883, and has not been heard of since.

Pledger begins by thanking God that the negro holds the balance of power in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York and Connecticut, and suggests that the colored people "too often draw upon God for what he has already given them, viz: Strength to do for themselves." He suggests that they rely less on any particular party, but stand independent.

After a review of the relations of the races, Pledger goes on to say:

There are now a million of negroes in Georgia, and you are a power for good or bad. Let that power be for good. While fools parade the streets because they have lost government jobs and insult the chief of the nation by vile conduct, murder, regroes, because Cleveland was defeated for president, as has been the case in Elbert, Oglethorpe, Fulton, Lowndes, Wilkes and other counties in this state, and whip innocent negroes, as in the suburbs of this great city of the empire state, with the police present; observing closed carriages going from the city for no other possible reason than that of aiding and abetting in the work of the whipping, and drive teachers from their places of work because they are teaching negro children, and burn the homes and churches of our people throughout the state, and drive them from their farms after preparing crops for the harvest, without giving them a dollar; beat unmercifully our ministers of the gospel, yet, fellow-citizens, if you do not, on the spur of the moment, defends your homes and families against the immediate trespass of these violators of law, wait on the sober judgment of the authorities that be; and the sentiment you shall create by an intelligent discussion of these matters in convention assembled. The negro problem is upon the nation, and, like Banquos's ghost, will not down, though demagogues, for the sake of controlling the delegates to a gubernatorial convention from a few back woods counties, would suffer every negro in the state killed. You must present your case to the world and appoint a committee to wait on the president and congress of the United States, and tell them to scale the representation in congress for Georgia from ten members to five to six. Tell them you are for years willing to do without voting, but insist that men who are not entitled to that representation given you shall not have it. Expect nothing from any political party except from that which does most for you. Urge our brethren in the north to study the question here and vote accordingly.

As to leaving the south, let all mankind know that you are Americans, were born here, reared here and expect in some way to solve the problem here, and here you expect to die and sleep by the side of your fathers, where you had one.

Agitate and continue to do so till you get every right you are entitled to.

Now, to the end that you may do something for the material interests, the moral betterment and political benefits of the negro of Georgia specially, and the black man of the nation generally, I hereby call upon the colored citizens of Georgia to assemble at the county site of their respective counties and select delegates to the number equal to twice as many members as such counties shall have in the lower house of the general assembly, and ask that these delegates assemble in the city of Atlanta on Tuesday, the 12th of November, 1889.

The reason this convention is called for that day is because the Piedmont exposition will open on the 7th of October and close November the 10th, and under the influence of the present excitement, with an influx of persons unfriendly to you during that time, a colored man's life would not be safe in the city of Atlanta, and it would be the height of folly to invite him here to be insulted and massacred.

It was only a few days ago the colored Odd Fellows of this place invited their brethren from abroad to take part in their anniversary exercises, and while the evening repast was going on white men patroled the streets with Winchester rifles, without interferences by the city authorities, menaced and committed assault and battery upon a number of our people.

W. A. PLEDGER,
Chairman Colored National Executive committee, and member of said committee with Rev. John Watts for the state of Georgia.

The Minstrels.

Danville, Va., Daily Register, August 23, 1889.

A large majority of those who attended said the best minstrel entertainment by long odds that has been seen in this city for years was given at the academy of music last night by George Wilson's company. In point of a refined programme, good singing, rich and original costumes and appointments and variety of features it left nothing to be desired, and it delighted the large audience present from the beginning unto the end. The concert part of the programme excelled any previous efforts of the great George Wilson, and especially did Mr. Thomas Lewis's rich baritone voice and finished style of singing please his hearers. The vocal sextette it was a pleasure to listen to, and their rendering of the famous "Crowned With the Tempest" from "Ernani" it would be hard to surpass. The whole first part, in its counterfeit presentment of "Derby Day," and in its setting of rich plush curtains and other graceful and tasteful draperies, was perfection itself. It terminated with a very funny sketch, "The Oolah," which was heartily enjoyed. George Wilson, the inimitable, and Lew Benedict, always funny and in humor, were accorded a reception befitting such old favorites and kept the audience in a roar. Nearly all the jokes and gags were new.

English Clematis.

The "King of Climbers," perpetual bloomer, "Twenty Different Colors." Blooming size plants by mail $1. D. C. Wildey, Albany, N. Y. d2w

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Drug Store For Sale.

Well located, old stand, will sell at a bargain for cash. Reason, wish to retire from the business. Address C. C. Brooks, Birmingham, Ala. 3t 8p

A peculiarity of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor o every function of the body.

A prominent gentleman at one of the banks on Alabama street, remarked "The best smoke I ever had was that furnished by the Climax cigarettes." you can get them everywhere. They are for sale by the trade generally. Ten in a package for 10 cents.

Cholera.

A number of our druggists are selling Alexander's Cholera Morbus Cure and Cholera Infantum Cure for all summer complaints in children and adults, on a positive guarantee to cure or return the money. No stronger indorsement could be given. Costing us nothing if it fails to cure. Also Alexander's Pile Ointment on same guarantee.

Thousands are praising Alexander's Tonic Pills. These medicines are sold by

C. O. Tyner, Stoney, Gregory Co., A. J. Haltiwanger, Sharp Bros., Connally & Christian, D. S. Goldsmith & Co., M. B. Avary & Co., J. C. Huss Smith & Hightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co. tf

A. O. M. GAY & SON

Are Showing the Handsomes Line of

NECKWEAR

In the City. Make a Note of This.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
Men's Furnishers,
NO. 18 WHITEHALL ST

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK IN DRUG store, with privilege of buying interest; fifteen years practical experience. References given. Address, Druggist, care Constitution. sat sun

A LARGE FIRE PROOF SAFE WANTED—must be perfect in every respect. Address Postoffice box 351. 2t

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS a clerk; has had three years experience in general merchandise; also experience as collector. Address, C., No. 57 West Mitchell street.

MILLER—Died, John M. Miller, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Miller. Their friends and those of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thrower and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dowd are invited to attend the funeral today at 10 a. m., from 33 McAfee street. Interment at Westview cemetery.

Better Than a Building and Loan Association

To people who have spare capital a more profitable field for the investment of it is not offered than by the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking company. This company was organized for the purpose of affording the capitalists a safe investment and the best returns in the shortest possible time, and to afford persons of moderate circumstances an opportunity of placing a part of their weekly or monthly earnings where it would benefit them the most, and in the event of their wishing to own a house and lot to be able, by their accumulated savings, to give them an option to secure a home and not feel its cost, besides still owning their stock and have drawn dividends yearly.

It is due those who wish a loan to say that a loan in no company of this character can be made in a moment. This company is going to accommodate its stockholders first, and those who desire a loan must if they are desirous of having their application pushed, become a stockholder. This company does not differ in this respect from any other, but it does differ in a great many other features, which, when investigated, will show to the inquirer that it is pre-eminently the company for him to patronize. In connection with the above, we will say further, that although a would-be borrower has a good real estate backing, he must get his loan through the same channel as the poor man struggling for a home. It would be an injustice to our stockholders to loan to outside parties when they are desirous of the money. The Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking company embrace potent features that are undisputedly their own, and found in the charter and by-laws of no other institution. We cordially invite capitalists, and the man who wishes to invest his earnings in this company with a view to buying a home when he secures an option by reason of the value of his account as a stockholder, to a careful examination of the charter and by laws of the company. We unhesitatingly indorse it as one of the most substantial financial concerns in Atlanta. The officers of the company comprise the following well known gentlemen:

OFFICERS.

John W. Grant, president; G. V. Gress, vice-president; Henry A. Cassin, cashier; Joseph T. Orme, treasurer; Dorsey & Howell, attorneys.

Finance Committee—G. V. Gress, chairman; T. J. Kelly, John W. Grant.

Board of Directors—Henry W. Grady, Stephen A. Ryan, H. B. Adams, T. J. Kelly, G. V. Gress, S. M. Wall, John W. Grant, E. P. Black, J. W. Rankin, Jr. sept 12—d1w

MME. DEMOREST'S PORTFOLIO

Of Fashions and What to Wear for the Autumn and Winter

Of 1889-90, making the most comprehensive and useful book of 90 quarto pages (10x13½ inches), with over 800 illustrations of the latest and best styles, including all the standard and useful designs for ladies' and children's dress, with descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every lady wants this book illustrating the new styles, and the latest information about every department of dress, materials, trimmings, costumes, coiffures, millinery, etc. Just what every lady, milliner, dressmaker, and merchant wants to know about the fashions for the ensuing season. The mammoth bulletin of fashions now consists of fifthteen full length figures of fashionable costumes, bound in as the first eight pages of the Portfolio, greatly adding to its attractiveness. The two publications, "Portfolio of Fashions" and "What to Wear," combined in one. Price, 25 cents. By mail 5 cents extra. For sale by John M, Miller, 31 Marietta st, d-tj

Sarah Bernhardt

Is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does "LUCY HINTON" in the great tobacco world. dtf

WHO WILL GET IT.

A Popular Grocer on Peachtree Street Offer $25.00 For the Best Loaf of Bread Made of His Flour.

Mr. J. J. Duffy, one of the most popular retail grocers in the country, comes to the front this morning and offers $25 for the best loaf of bread made out of Duffy's Superlative flour, and exhibited at the coming Piedmont exposition. This is quite a liberal offer, and will, no doubt stimulate a great many people in the culinary line. The flour that Mr. Duffy has been selling—Duffy's Superlative—is said by those who have tried it, to be the very best. This being the case, Mr. Duffy, in making this offer to the ladies of Atlanta, will doubtless secure a large patronage for his flour. It is to be remembered that this loaf of bread is to be made only from Duffy's Superlative, and no other flour will be brought into competition. Mr. Duffy is not afraid to compete with other flours, but feeling that his flour is the best of all, offers $25 as a prize to the one making the finest loaf of bread out of it.

It might be added in this connection that Mr. Duffy has been styled one of the leading retail grocers of Georgia. He keeps everything that is usually kept in a grocery store, and sells his goods at a reasonable profit. Being located on one of the finest streets in the city, Peachtree, he has a fine trade among the best class of people.

Now young ladies and old ladies, all who cook and all who eat, remember that Mr. Duffy offers the handsome sum of $25 for the best loaf of bread made out of Duffy's Superlative flour, exhibited at the exposition company. The company will appoint judges to decide the matter. d tf

THOUGHTS FOR PEOPLE

WHO REFLECT—MOTHERS AND FATHERS ALIKE INTERESTED.

How to Save Money a Question for All—Economy is Wealth—Great Economic Questions Are Forcing Themselves Upon Us—The Question of "Trusts" and Their Legislative Management Engage the Attention of the Public—Flaring Headlines in Our Prominent Daily Papers Announce With Hyperbolic Flourish New Combinations—Pro Bono Publico.

Economy is wealth. The 1st of September is here, and hundreds who now sojourn at the various resorts of the country will return to their own Atlanta. Business will then assume its normal aspect. Our store has been a busy one, in spite of the dull summer months, and we expect a wonderful increase in trade, commencing today, until the sound of the tin horn on the street heralds the approach of Santa Claus. We are just in receipt of our first invoices of fresh groceries for the fall trade. This is something that should command your attention. We have new crop rice, new grits, and all kinds of oat meal. For the dyspeptic, we have fresh graham flour, amber and white wheat. Sugar is down, and at our store you get your money's worth.

Reader, we want your trade for the fall months. We will have the best, freshest groceries that can be found in Atlanta. Our stock of all kinds of fancy groceries has been and is being replenished, and our prices will show a net saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. We receive weekly shipments of small dove sugar-cured hams, B. bacon and ice-cured meats. Our fresh Saratoga chips will be in during the week. More of those Boston butter biscuits for your r-r oysters; our's is the only place they can be found. Celery fresh and crisp will adorn our front during the week. Boneless cod-fish, new herring, new mackerel and fresh imported sardines is a part of our fish stock. New, white, full cream cheese, new Neufchatel, Edam, Pineapple and Swiss cheese. These are all nice and fresh. The only place where you can get a Simon Pure article of Porto Rico syrup. We will soon have our new maple syrup and buckwheat. Think of all these things. Come over and add your name to our list of patrons. We assure you you will never regret it. Wonderful things are expected of busy Atlanta this fall. Our exposition will draw thousands. The convention of the general passenger and ticket agents of the United States and Canada will convene here, and we fire the grand complimentary pyrotechnical display from Kennesaw mountain heights, given by Mr. Joe M. Brown. All these things will keep us busy, and advertise Atlanta. Before closing, we wish to inform lovers of good, extra quality tea, that we are the first to receive the new 1889 high grade Rosy Bouquet Formosa Oolong tea. Remember this, and call on

HOYT & THORN,
90 Whitehall.
7p-tf

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business—All Kinds of Work Promptly Execued.

Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Telephone 151. 1f

BABEK A Preventative and Sure Cure for Malaria, Fever and Ague, Contains no quinine or arsenic, absolutely vegetable compound, at druggists 50 cts. Lamar Drug Co., Agents, sept3-d1m a lo m

JEWELRY.

STILSON,

JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR **PRINTING**, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers. Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU **CONSUMPTIVE**

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion! Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00. Name this paper. sep 11—d1y s i t

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for "Woman's Safe Guard," and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind: Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

sep4—dtf tues thur sat wkytf

NEW BIRMINGHAM

Cherokee County,

TEXAS.

With an inexhaustible supply of the finest Brown Hematite Iron ore, close to the great timber belt of Texas. A town only six months old; nearly 2,000 inhabitants, fifteen brick stores, thirty frame stores and about two hundred dwellings. A splendid $30,000 hotel, with all modern conveniences, lighted throughout with electricity; a fifty-ton

Charcoal Blast Furnace

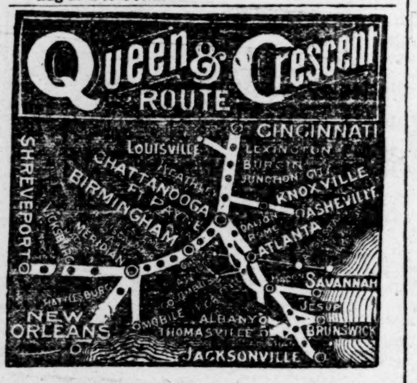
Nearly completed; wagon factory, planing mill and three steam machine brick yards in operation; also a $25,000

Electric Light Plant,

From which the principal streets and houses are lighted nightly. Splendid climate, with constant gulf breeze, as the distance is only 173 miles. All kinds of building materials and living cheap.

For particulars and general information apply to

R. L. COLEMAN,
GENERAL MANAGER,
NEW BIRMINGHAM, - - - TEXAS.
aug 18 d to Oct 1



The shortest line from Chattanooga and Birmingham to New Orleans.

Direct connection is made for Texas, Mexico and California.

Only eleven hours from Chattanooga to Cincinnati and Lousville with through trains and no change.

Direct connection made in Cincinnati for the northwest, north and east, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, New York and Boston.

W. E. Reynolds, T.P. A., No. 15 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

D. J. Mullaney, Division Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. C. Gault, General Manager, D. G. Edwards, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

Pay Your City Tax

20th September the last day. The time is short. Impossible to wait on all in the last few days. Delay is dangerous. Time is money. A word to the wise is sufficient. R. J. GRIFFIN, City Tax Collector.

COAL!

ALL KINDS AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. R. THOMAS,
3t SAVANNAH.

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING.

FALL SAMPLES FOR SUITS

TO ORDER.
NOW READY

It will pay you to examine these before placing your order for a suit. Respectfully,

GEORGE MUSE

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

JOS. THOMPSON,

IMPORTER, DISTILLER

AND

Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealer.

Carry in stock a choice line of

RED AND WHITE WINES,

Clarets of My Own Bottling, Tiger Brand Pilsener Beers and

LEADING BRANDS OF RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Monogram, Capital City Club, Cabinet, Hermitage, Maryland Club, Old Crow, Old Jordan, McBrayer and many others. The finest imported Olive Oil.

I have just received a large shipment of the very

FINEST KEY WEST CIGARS

And will offer them to the public at a very reasonable figure. The cigar business is an addition to my wholesale liquor trade. I will from this time carry a very large stock of cigars. Yesterday I received a large shipment of Havana cigars direct from the island of Cuba. They were put up expressly for me, and are sold under my name and guarantee. My friends and customers throughout the south will please bear in mind that the cigars I handle are the very finest quality of Cuban cigars, and that they were imported direct from Cuba, and will be sold at a very low price. In adding the cigar to my liquor business, I will have facilities for carrying on an extensive trade, and will give my patrons the benefit of the favors shown me in purchasing my large stock. Send in your orders and they will be promptly filled;

Send for Price List - - - Telephone 48

ATLANTA CITY BREWING CO.

BREWERS OF

THE FINEST BEER!

On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesh, proprietor. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

We Solicit the Patronage of the Trade

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Atlanta Machine Works,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ornamental and Structural Iron Work,

CRESTINGS, FENCES, GUARDS, GRILLES, GATES, IRON FRONTS,

COLUMNS, STAIRWAYS, BUILDERS' IRON, &c., &c

TELEPHONE 56.

ATLANTA, - - - - - - GEORGIA

CHAS. A. CONKLIN MFG CO

69 and 71 Whitehall and 80 S. Broad St., Atlanta

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE.

Manufacturers of a Complete Line of the

Celebrated Patent Bottom or Fire Proof Tinware.

(Quality Guaranteed.)

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.

We have latest improved machinery for manufacturing all kinds of Tin Cans and Boxes, round o quare, for Paints, Oils, Drugs and Grocers' Articles, and will estimate on any quantity.

FRUIT CANS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES,

Buy them before demand is so great that it will be difficult to get them.

Stoves and House Furnishing Goods Wholesale and Retail

SINGER OFFICE REMOVED!

To 63 Peachtree St., Opposite Junction of Broad St.

THE NEW SINGER LEADS THEM ALL

Singer supplies. Needles for all makes of machines. Pure sperm oil. Silk twist for embroidery and machine. Agents for the Standard Patterns. Fashion plates free.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

Telephone 1064. JOHN Y. DIXON, Manager.

J. M. DOBBS. W. E. DOBBS.

DOBBS LUMBER CO.

Successors to

FULTON LUMBER AND MF'G CO.,

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH

MANTELS,

Doors and Window Frames, Brackets Balusters, Veranda Posts, Corner Blocks, Plinth Blocks, Mouldings, etc. New designs in Scroll and Turned Work. Rough and Dressed Lumber. Office and Planing Mill,

Cor. MITCHELL AND MANGUM Sts

CLOTHING.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

"You can fool ALL the People SOME of the time, and SOME of the People ALL the time, but you can't fool ALL the People ALL the TIME."

There's a good deal of "solid horse sense" in the above phraseology peculiarly applicable to the clothing business when show windows and newspapers overflow with announcements

LIKE THIS:	AND THIS:
THIS SUIT $10.00 Worth $20.	REDUC'D FROM $25.00. Now $11 99.

And we find a refreshing originality in a recent advertisement which offers:

This Suit $20----Worth $20

There are two many in the clothing business who believe the American people like to be humbugged.

We hope you don't take stock in this humbugging theory.

There is only one sure foundation for success and that is: Actual Merit in Merchandise, Good Clothing, Substantial Fabrics, Thorough Workmanship, Durable Trimmings, Style and Fit, which naturally calls to mind the stock of

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall Street.

Whose clothing combine all these desirable points.

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l. W. Goode. Robt. H. Wilson. Albert L. Bec

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO

Real Estate!

OFFERS

FOR TODAY.

$2,200 for 150x120 feet, corner lot, on Washington street; lies nicely, belgian blocks and car line in front. Makes three fine lots. A bargain.

$5,000 for a magnificent Edgewood home, on elevated lot, 100x300 feet. The house has ten rooms, water and gas; cost $5,800 and is new and in perfect order. Electric car line will run within 300 feet of it. A rare bargain, for a few days only.

$1,500 for two new four-room houses, close in, on level lots, 50x150 feet each. Rent for $20 a month, $240 a year. A fine investment and rent sure, Liberal terms.

We still have a few of those most desirable lots on the hill, near Capitol avenue, all covered with grove, and each lot 50x120 feet, to a ten-foot alley. Prices $75 to $150 each. Terms—One-third cash, balance six and twelve months. No such lots in Atlanta at these prices. You can make no better investment

$5,000 for thirteen acres, with 2,300 feet road front, five minutes' walk of Grant park, dummy line and Little Switzerland. Rare speculation in this. Call and let us show it to you.

$1,750 for new five-room cottage, on corner lot, 150x120 feet, on the dummy line, at Grant park. A lovely little home. Terms easy.

$2,500 for new five-room cottage in West End, one-half block from Gordon street car line. Beautiful level lot, 60x280 feet, to an alley. Terms very easy.

36 acres at $200 per acre, with a long, shaded east front, on Williams' Mill road, near the Fulton Electric railroad, between Glozner's and Hilley's lands.

26 acres on Peachtree road, opposite Mrs. Walter Gordon's home; 12 acres fine bottom; all land in fine condition, having been used as dairy and truck farm; good, new five room dwelling; large, well arranged barns; directly in the line of improvement and enhancement in value; just four miles from the Kimball house, by a macadamized road, a most beautiful drive out Peachtree or by Deerland park; $5,500.

5 acres for $2,500, on the Flat Shoals road, 2½ miles from the Kimball house; new four-room cottage and necessary outbuildings; land very rich and level; pretty oak grove in front and about the dwelling; very easy payments.

10 acres on the Central railroad, between West End and Anthony Murphy's home; all beautifully shaded and well fenced; a very choice tract for $12,000.

62 acres, known as the "McPherson Monument tract," for $200 per acre, three-quarters of a mile from the city limits; a neat, new four-room cottage and outbuildings; also a plain four-room dwelling, good orchards, vineyard, long fronts on McPherson avenue and the Flat Shoals road; pretty shade, abundant water.

FOR RENT.

A choice list of residences on the best streets, such as the new brick block of four houses at the corner of East Cain and Ivy streets; the modern framed house, on Ivy, near Peachtree; two choice Whitehall residences, etc. Come and inspect our list and be suited at once.

The preceding list of suburban and country property comprises only a small part of what we have to offer of that class of property, and purchasers will do well to call or write and make known their wants. In city property our list is particularly full, varied and choice, and buyers are solicited to examine this list. Sellers will find that our facilities for disposing of their property are excellent, and consignments are solicited.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VanWinkle Gin and Machinery Company,
Office 214 Marietta Street.
Factory on Belt Line and W. & A. Railroad.
Telephone 303.
E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec.&Tr.
sep8d6m 8p under F&C.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

LARGE INVOICES.

Of Artistic Pottery, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass are Arriving Daily.

Freeman & Crankshaw.
JEWELERS.
top 1st col 8p

Artists' Materials!

SUPPLIES FOR
ALL KINDS OF
Painting, Drawing, Etc.

A. P. TRIPOD,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, etc.
45 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

REPAIRING!

We want your Watch repairing.
We want your Jewelry repairing.
We want your Clock repairing.
We will do it. We will do it right
Try us once and you will come again.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
57 Whitehall St.

It will pay you to get your Mantles of

GEO. S. MAY & CO

They guarantee all their work to be absolutely first class and better than that imported from northern cities. They deal in all kinds of seasoned hard woods. Try them, at 141 West Mitchell street.
1col8p

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NOTICE!

RAILROAD MEN
AND
MECHANICS!

Protect Your Watches from wear and magnetic influences by using the

AJAX
WATCH INSULATOR

For Sale Only By

A. L. DELKIN & CO.

Wholesale Jewelers 93 Whitehall St.
sep7 d1y. 1st col 8p

— THE —

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

FAIR WASHINGTON, September 13.—Indications for tomorrow: Fair weather, stationary temperature; variable winds. WARM

LOCAL FORECAST:

The weather today (Sept 14) for ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be continue fair with a slight increase in temperature.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING,
ATLANTA, Ga., September 13.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer....	Thermometer....	Dew Point....	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall....	Weather....
Eads	29.92	84	71	SW	12	.00	PtCloudy
Pensacola	29.90	84	74	SW	6	.00	Cloudless
Mobile	29.98	84	68	N	Light	.00	Cloudless
Montgomery	29.92	82	52	Cm	Calm.	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans	29.92	86	70	SW	10	.00	PtCloudy
Galveston	29.94	82	74	S	12	.00	PtCloudy
Palestine	29.90	80	70	SW	12	.00	PtCloudy
Corpus Christi	29.88	82	74	SE	14	.00	PtCloudy
Brownville	29.92	80	74	SE	Light	.04	PtCloudy
Rio Grande City	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Meridian	29.92	78	70	Cm	Calm.	.00	Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a. m.	29.98	66	60	NW	6	.00	Cloudless
7 p. m.	29.93	78	60	NW	3	.0	Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer	85
Minimum Thermometer	62
Total Rainfall	.00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp....	Min. Temp....	Rainfall....
Atlanta, Ga	85	62	.00
Cartersville, Ga	84	58	.00
Columbus, Ga	88	64	.00
Chattanooga, Tenn	83	60	.00
Gainesville, Ga	86	54	.00
Greenville, S. C	82	60	.00
Griffin, Ga	84	64	.00
Macon, Ga	88	62	.00
Newnan, Ga	82	64	.00
Spartanburg, S. C	88	58	.00
Toccoa, Ga	86	62	.00
West Point, Ga	88	68	.00

M. H. PERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corps.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravith.
"T" indicates trace of rainfall.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

HOW A KENTUCKY PREACHER WHIPPED A BULLY.

Fifteen Paces With Irish Potatoes, One at a Time—A Terrible Pelting, and the Bully Cries Enough at the Sixth Round.

"Duelling has become such a prominent feature of our social system that a thorough knowledge of the code should become a requisite of every youth who intends to move in first class society," remarked a gentleman yesterday.

"Is there any one in this country thoroughly conversant with the code?" asked another.

"I doubt it, unless it is a venerable minister whose home is in northwest Georgia. He, if any one, is thoroughly conversant with all of the rulings of the code of honor, so-called, and for that reason he was chosen as referee in an affair were his knowledge served him in good stead for the reason that he brought about an amicable settlement of what might have been a bloody fight."

This story is told by Dr. H. C. Morrison:

"Speaking of ministers," remarked Dr. Morrison, "reminds me of a celebrated duel that occurred in Millarstown, Grayson county, Kentucky, in 1843. In that case a preacher was one of the principals in an affair of honor."

"FIGHTING BILL BOWMAN."

"The preacher was Rev. Mr. Bowman, better known as "Fighting Bill Bowman," a long, raw-boned, rough-and ready kind of man, full of piety and pugnacity. There was not a man inside the limits of Bill Bowman's circuit who did not respect him for either the one or the other of these qualities, and frequently for both.

"If another preacher got up in the pulpit and started preaching it all depended upon Bill's views on the subject as to whether he would submit to it or not. On one occasion a brother minister tried it, and his and Bill's views differed widely on the subject.

Here, Brother Blank,' remarked Bill, 'that doctrine isn't worth pancakes. Sit down and let me show you how to preach.'

"In pursuance of his own ideas on the subject, Bill then ascended the pulpit and fired volley after volley of orthodox gospel at the heads of his astonished hearers.

"There was no foolishness about Bill Bowman. He was a good man—a God-fearing man in his rough way—but it was worse than folly to undertake te cross him when he became satisfied that he was right."

THE CHALLENGE.

"On the occasion in question there was a tough citizen in the audience who had conceived a violent dislike for Brother Bowman.

"He was a holy terror in Grayson county, in those pioneer days when men ruled by might more than by right.

"He was known as a bad man, and when he got tired of a fellow he generally got rid of him in very short order.

"We will call him Brown, for short, and whenever Brown got on the war path all those who did not feel disposed to have their heads punched or bodies bruised gave him a wide berth.

"On a Sunday he went to one of the churches included in Bill Bowman's circuit with the avowed intention of going for the preacher. He had determined to settle with the preacher at once and for all, and he boasted of his determination among his cronies.

"Brother Bowman heard of it and when he ascended the pulpit steps he had a look about him that was ominous.

"He read the Scriptures, lined out the hymns, offered the prayers and went through with the usual routine.

"Then he took his text, and it was one that was peculiarly appropriate for the occasion and the subject in hand.

"When he began preaching, there was no mistaking the drift of his discourse. He went for the bullies and ruffians without gloves, and among the number he particularized Bully Brown, who sat scowling in a corner. Of course Brown was enraged. He waited until the sermon was about concluded, when he arose and used some very pointed language toward the preacher, and then strode out.

"The sermon was concluded with a terrible denunciation of the bully and his conduct, and then the preacher concluded the service in the usual way.

"On the following day Bill Bowman received a challenge to meet Bully Brown in open combat to settle the matter and remove the stains from the bully's wounded honor.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

"Brother Bowman was not backward in the least particular, and having the choice of weapons, he selected them at once.

"Through his second he notified Bully Brow that he would meet him at a specified time and place, and that a half bushel of Irish potatoes, selected the size of a man's fist, should be the weapons. These were to be picked up one at a time, and the duelists were to throw them at each other, at a distance of fifteen paces, until the potatoes were exhausted or the duelists were satisfied.

"This selection infuriated Brown. He considered that it was heaping insult on indignity, and he fairly raved over it.

"But he was compelled to accept, as Brother Bowman was firm in his position.

THE DUEL.

"Of course such an unique affair attracted a great crowd, and on the day appointed there was an immense gathering at the place appointed for the fight.

"Bowman was an expert hand at throwing, and when the principals took their places and the word was given, Brown threw at Bawman with all his might and missed.

"Bowman had reserved his fire, and as Brown stooped to pick up another potato, Bowman let drive and the missile went straight to the mark. It raised a knot on Brown as large as the potato.

"Then the fight became hotter. Brown was wild with anger, and his potatoes were thrown at random. Bawman was cool and self-possessed, and he made every shot tell.

"For five or ten minutes the battle raged, but about the time the sixth potato raised its lump on Brown's body the latter cried enough.

"He was badly beaten. He was bruised and bunged up to such an extent that he had to be carried to his bed and a physician was summoned to attend to his wounds.

"When he got up again he was the worst cowed man in Grayson county, and after that he was never known to offer a challenge again."

"That suggests a good idea," remarked a gentleman who had listened to the story. "Now, suppose our Georgia duelists would try that sort of a battle. It would not only be less liable to produce fatal results, but it would also aid in the development of a farming industry that might lead to valuable results."

"That's so," remarked another, "and then it would be a bonanza for the retail grocers."

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

~~MR. L M. GEULLA, of Vicksburg, Miss., says that his system was poisoned with nicotine from the excessive use of tobacco in smoking cigarettes. He could not sleep. his appetite was gone, and he was in a bad fix generally. He took S. S. S., which drove out the poison and made a new man of him.~~

What is beauty's chiefest charm—
Melting eyes or rosebud lips,
Flowing tresses, form of grace?
No; fine teeth these charms eclipse,
And their sure preserver is
SOZODONT, best dentifrice.

The fact that good health, stong muscles and sound nerves are attainable should encourage evry invalid to an earnest endeavor in the right direction. Remember all disease owes its origin, more or less, to a lack of iron in the blood. Iron in the blood means health, strength and vigor. Analyze the blood of an invalid and little or no iron will be found. Healthy men's blood is full of iron. The best method of supplying this lack of iron is by using Brown's Iron Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia, general debility, weakness and all wasting diseases.

KIRKPATRICK SPRINGS.

A New Health and Pleasure Resort for Atlantians and Others.

Kirkpatrick springs is the name of a new health and pleasure resort that will be added to Atlanta's attractive suburban retreats in the near future.

Dr. James J. Alexander is the projector of the enterprise, and he has already gotten matter in such shape as will insure the ultimate success of the project.

Many Atlantians, and especially those who are counted among the older citizens, are already very familiar with Kirkpatrick spring, its properties and location.

The spring is located about a mile and a half south of Decatur, in a beautiful grove and surrounded by some of the richest country in the state. The spring, whose waters are possessed of peculiar health-giving qualities, has been visited and used regularly for years by the people of Decatur, and the water has frequently been prescribed by physicians for use in Atlanta.

Dr. Alexander's project is to beautify the grounds surrounding the spring and erect a handsome hotel, with cottages, for the accommodation of those who would be benefitted by the water and pure, fresh air of the country. The plan is to make a regular summer resort of the place, where men doing business in Atlanta will not necessarily be separated from their families.

Dr. Alexander has secured an option on a hundred acres of land surrounding the spring, and is now engaged in forming a syndicate to carry out his project.

Another important feature of the proposed resort is a dummy line to the spring, and from there to Decatur. This has also been considered, and engineers are now making surveys for the routes under consideration.

The Metropolitan company has signified its willingness to run and equip the road, provided somebody else builds it, beginning at the end of its present tracks on Fair street. It is hardly probable that this will be accepted, as Dr. Alexander states that those interested will either build an entire new line, or will build a dummy line from the tracks of the Georgia railroad, at Decatur, to the spring, a mile and a half distant. If this is adopted, the Georgia Railroad company will run trains every hour to Decatur, where connection will be made for Kirkpatrick springs.

The Decatur people are anxious to have a better means of transportation, and are co operating with Dr. Alexander to secure the success of his enterprise, which assure them rapid transit.

THIS WILL SHOW YOU WHY.

The Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company Is Better Than a Legitimate Building and Loan Association.

1. Because its stock is non-forfeitable, and it offers to salaried men better facilities for receiving and investing their money with best profits and quickest returns.

2. As a saving institution it is surpassed by no similar organization in the state.

3. It can loan money anywhere in the state, optionally to the borrower, on the installment plan at six per cent or a straight out loan at regular rates.

4. It can also do a general banking business, in connection with its long loan business, when it has received one hundred thousand dollars on its capital stock.

5. It negotiates loans from one to ten years, for its borrowers, free of expense.

6. It will make northern connections in order to supply its borrowers and get money at a low rate of interest, which will create a money commission business, thus adding materially to both the profits as well as the above named splendid features of the company.

7. A stockholder in the company who has been accommodated with a loan enjoys participation in the profits of the company as though he were a non-borrower, and his having borrowed money of the company in no way vitiates or decreases the value of his stock.

The company has its office at 23½ Whitehall street, where it will receive subscriptions on its capital stock, or give any desired information. Notices will be sent subscribers when the first installment will be payable. The officers of the company are: John W. Grant, president; G. V. Gress, vice-president; Henry A. Cassin, cashier; Joseph T. Orme, treasurer; Dorsey & Howell, attorneys. 1w

~~**Sells Brothers and Barrett's two Shows United.**~~

~~A striking example of the result of pluck, energ and honorable dealing is the success of Sells Brothers. Seventeen years ago they embarked in the hazardous, and in that time supposed to be illegitimate business of running a circus, but by following a straightforward course and applying business rules as is done in the mercantile pursuit, they have overcome the many difficulties that beset them, and from poverty to opulence their pathway has been always creditable. No unfulfilled pledges, no broken promises, no disappointments for the people mark a place in the line of their march. This year, more than any former one, will be memorable because of the multiplied attractions that have been added. A daily expense of $300 seventeen years ago has been increased year by year until now it averages over $6 000 daily, and yet they do not halt. Barrett's big show, in which they were formerly silent partners, has been added entire this season, making for this time in the history of shows a ligitimate and bona fide consolidation of two big, fully equipped shows, united into one vast organization, yet each distinctive feature retained. These two shows will spread a huge cloud of canvass in this city on on Wednesday, October 2, and exhibit conjointly for one price of admission.~~

~~**Armour & Co.**~~

~~I am now representing Armour & Co., in Atlanta~~
~~1w—5p THOMAS B. PAINE.~~

Lumber, Laths and Shingles
for sale by car load only.
WILSON COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY,
24 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
aug17sat, mon, wed6t

Jellico and Coal Creek Coal
for steam and domestic use, by car load only.
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24 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
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PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and room mouldings, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

SEND your collars and cuffs to Troy Steam Laundry. Best work in the south. Telephone us. Wagon will call for and deliver packages. 1w t

Dr. FRANK T. JENKINS,
Specialist.

Late of University Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of throat, nose, ear, chest and stomach, catarrhal affections, acute and chronic. Office 9—9½ Peachtree st. Atlanta, Ga. Hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
july28 3m fol per

CHILDBIRTH WITH LITTLE pain. Written directions. Address with stamp, Dr. Stainback Wilson, No. 37 East Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.
6t mon sat nrm lp

~~A. O. M. Gay. SANFORD W. GAY.~~

~~**A. O. M. GAY & SON**~~

~~Have Received Their~~

~~FALL STYLES~~
~~—OF—~~
~~Silk, Cassimere and Stiff Hats.~~

~~A. O. M. GAY & SON,~~
~~HATTERS,~~
~~No. 18 Whitehall Street,~~

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

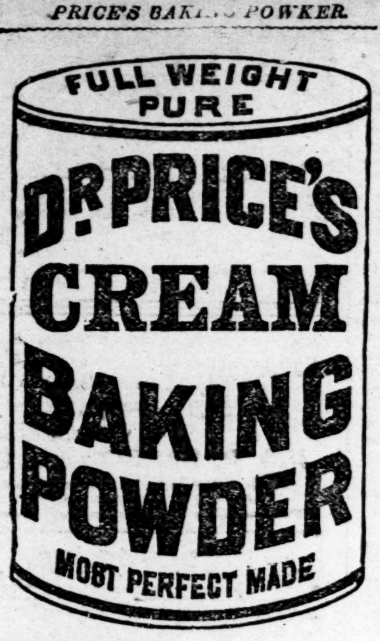
ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF W. G Gramling, late of Fulton county, deceased are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
A. L. KONTZ,
Administrator W. G. Gramling, deceased.
aug17—d6t sat

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF JORdon Love, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. September 6, 1889.
CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON,
Administrator of the Estate of Jordon Love.
sep7—d6t sat

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.—SEALED proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m. (central time) Monday, October 14, 1889, and then opened, for drilling an artesian well at Fort McPherson, Ga. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or parts thereof. Information furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Pumphouse, etc.," and addressed to J. W. JACOBS, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
sep14 15 16 17—oct 12 13

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



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CUT PRICES ON EVERYTHING IN THE DRUG LINE.

ALPHABETICAL PRICE LIST.

Acid Phosphate to Ayer's Vita Nuova.	
Acid Phosphate, Horsford's	38 to 78c
Alterans' Succus, McDade's, Lilly's	$ 1 65
Alteratives, Jaynes'	78c
Alterative, Palmer's, (or, as we call it, Palmer's Blood Purifier,) is, in our estimation, as good a thing as science can suggest to change the condition of the system without being an injury to it. Rheumatism, sciatica, enlargements of bones, joints or ligaments, and diseases of the skin, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Boils, Pimples, Carbuncles, etc., are among the annoyances cured or greatly relieved by it. Dose small. Quart bottle $1 bottle, six bottles $5.	
Ammonia, household	20c
Ammonia, domestic, Jacobs' large bottle	18c
Antipyrine, $2 ounce; in capsules at 25, 35 and 50c dozen.	
Atomizers. [We carry a full line of standard makes at prices greatly reduced.]	

DAVIDSON RUBBER CO.

COALINE, A SPECIFIC FOR HEADACHE.	
Aureoline, Robare's, [French hair bleach]	$1 75
Auroline, Robinarre's	1 00
Aperient, Tarrant's Seltzer	83
Aperient, Bailey's Saline	40
August Flower, Green's	63
Ayer's Ague Cure	78
" Cathartic Pills	17
" Cherry Pectoral	78
" Hair Vigor	73
" Sarsaparilla	78
" (Harriet Hubbard) Recamer Cream	1 15
" " " " Balm	1 15
" " " " Powder......40 and	85
" " " " Freckle Lotion..$1	25
" " " " Soap Scented	50
" " " " " Unscented	25
" " " " Vita Nouva	85

Out of town customers will please remit by money order or postal note. Watch this list.

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER LOT OF

FRUIT JARS,

Such as MILLVILLE MASONS. Masons & Glassbery improved Electric half gallons, quarts and pints. Also

TURNIP SEEDS

Clover, Orchard, Red Top and Blue Grass, Rye and other fall seeds at

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Pure Drugs at Lowest Prices.

Full Stock Toilet and Fancy Articles.

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PIEDMONT BOUQUET SOAP!

Fine Imported and Key West Cigars!

'Manuel Garcia Alonzo," "El Principe de Gales.'

Ice Cream Soda Water 5c.

d1y

G. W. ADAIR - - - REAL ESTATE.

I have prices and plat in my office, of those beautiful residence lots on Pryor street—just opposite the residence of Mr. E. E. Rawson. This is one of the prettiest residence tracts in the city.

The most select and choicest residence lots on North avenue, Ponce de Leon Circle and Spring st. No fancy prices.

A charming Whitehall street residence on corner, $4,000.

Several modern cottage residences, centrally located.

Vacant residence lots, in every part of the city, and several sub-divisible acreage tracts in suburbs.

East Peachtree and West Peachtree vacant and improved property. I have on my list some of the prettiest property on these magnificent avenues, and parties desiring to invest for homes or enhancement will do well to let me give them advice.

I have several customers and can sell a number of clean new cottages in good locality at prices from $1,500 to $4,500. Owners having such property who want to sell, come in and give me description and I will sell them. Don't bring in old "chestnuts," but desirable property, that nice folks will live in. I have constant demand for vacant property in every part of the city, and also for rent paying plants.

I am well equipped for handling real estate, and it gives me pleasure to locate purchasers in nice comfortable homes, or assist them in investing their surplus, in property where they can realize a profit. I am happy and love to see others so.

RENT.

I have on my list 6, 10, 12 and 14 room houses, 3 eight room houses, 8 seven room, 6 four and five room and 6 three room houses, on the different desirable streets of the city—many of them new and modern, at a reasonable rent.

If you want to buy or rent, call in and see me; I am always ready to talk business.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball house,
8p Wall street.

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THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools,

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods.

Gin Belts any width and length made to order on short notice.

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.,

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8 W. WALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Write or telephone us for bottom prices on Boilers, Engines, Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Gas Engines, Passenger or Freight Elevators, Iron Tanks, Wood or Iron Working Machinery, Planes, Knives, Moulding Blanks, Pulleys, Shafting, etc. 8p un b & k

CEMENT, LIME, ETC.

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CEMENT
FIRE BRICK
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DRAIN PIPE
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BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

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Fine Whiskies.

And the only agents in this territory for Joseph Schlitz's "Pilsener Milwaukee bottled beer. We carry in stock the best brands of imported Wines and Liquors. Telephone No. 175.
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SPECIAL PANTS SALE!

$2.90.

Pants that were $3.50, $3.75 and $4.00
Now $2.90.

$3.90.

Pants that were $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50
Now $3.90.

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Pants that were $6.00, $6.50 and $7.00
Now $4.90.

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HATS AND UNDERWEAR!

EISEMAN BROS.,

ONE PRICE OUTFITTERS,

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET

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We have the finest Shingles in Atlanta.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND retail dealers in long leaf yellow pine lumber, laths, flooring and ceiling, best in quality. Write for estimate. Mills on E. T. Va. and Ga. R. R. Capacity 50,000 ft. per day. Office and yard, 49 W. Mitchell. Telephone 1070. Atlanta, Ga.

PROPOSALS!

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice until Monday, September 16th, for grading and bridging on fifty miles Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf Railway.
R. P. McCORMICK & CO.
Contractors A. T. & G. Railway,
sep103-d6t Tallahassee, Fla